HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
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The Bombay Gazette

No. 50,893—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1897.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

SATURDAY, 3 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th Jan.
M.* CALEDONIA	7392	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
* CARTHAGE	5108	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	3877	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* INDIA	5029	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5108	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7392	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6981	I. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5108	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	5029	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	3877	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5108	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6981	I. Reeves	1st May.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	8th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7392	W. B. Andrews	15th "

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON. passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can transhipat Port Said.

The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard, at Mazagon, before 2 A.M., on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier, at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable Terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent Intervals, calling at Ports Enroutes.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th December, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasnovich.	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1897.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich..	4,119	750	1st Mar. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 160

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MAROCHI				
RACHUSHEN	G. Cosulich	1,402	250	7th Feb.
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	1,700	350	7th March.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By other Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the Nord-deutscher Lloyd (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail (about)
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	50	21st Jan., 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA for Madras Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
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Seaview House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan., 7, 1897.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted a all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

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DRAFTS issued to the Exchange of the day.

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DEPOSITS received at Interest on application.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,

VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
YARRA	4800	Fiandin	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4239	Aubert	30th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4239	Blanc	27th Mch. "
MELBOURNE	4060	Duchateau	17th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
OCEANIEN	Schmitz	4,340	14th Jan. 97

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board on the day of departure, between 6 and 10 a.m.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Rideau, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for PERSIAN GULF on or about the 12th January 1897.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons on the 16th January, at 2 p.m., or later, if English mail is later in arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th Jan., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 14th January, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about 14th Jan., at 7 a.m.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S.S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 13th Jan.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

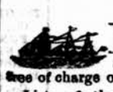
S.S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 16th Jan., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane and Delagoa Bay.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 30th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th January, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.)

S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain G. Shimadzu, 3,878 Tons, will SAIL for YOKOHAMA, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, on or about the 18th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 8th January, 1897.

THE S.S. KHEDIVE, 3,355 tons, with excellent 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Accomodations, and Electric Lights, WILL SAIL for NATAL and DELAGOA BAY, about the 25th Instant, and reach in about 11 to 12 days.

The said Steamer is to be taken to PORBUNDER, our Native Land, for shew, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, afternoon, our acquaintants will be granted free Passage.

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1895.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Dr. Ayer's Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, and Dr. Ayer's Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh,
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USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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GENERAL MANAGER.
January, 1897.

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Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste it is guaranteed free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor collect it cannot fail to give it a trial to test its value.
Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.
"My Friend,—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. I say, Clarke's wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of bolls is near.
"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levua.
Explanation of above Letter.
"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,
"F. ENGOUMER DUNSFORD.
45 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—Sufficient to effect a perfect cure in the great majority of cases.
ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.
Proprietors: THE LONDON AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England
Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company" (Limited), registered on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.
GOLD NATIONAL PRIZE-MEDAL ACADEMY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs.	200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Frs.	40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICES 43, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Genova, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and all other commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Penang.	Foochow.
Kanson.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Thalping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.
The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.
FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods a rates which may be ascertained on application.
T. FRASER,
Acting Agent
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000 =	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 4,180,000 =	" 8,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 53:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Frs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National attaches peculiar de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2 Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables whilst they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted House through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.
C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

ELECTRICITY.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay, loss of nerve-power, diseases of blood, nervous exertions, sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by
DR. D. SOMS,
Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General India.
Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon
J. M. COATES,
Principal, Medical College, Calcutta.
Price:—Rs. 2 per box.
R. WISEMAN & Co.,
Sole Agents for India.

EVERY MAN
SUFFERING from NERVOUS & PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable pamphlet explaining how all nervous and other diseases may be cured. The method is easy and pleasant, and the most perfect and permanent cure. Sent post free.—Address,
E. NORTON, 239, High Holborn, London, England.
Established 20 Years.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JANUARY, 1897.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
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PETER DAWSON'S WHISKY.
PERFECTION (*Special*) Old Scotch Whisky.....
Do. do. do. PD PD PD
Princess Liqueur do. do. Wallace Moir's .....
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Clan Chatton do. do. John Ranald's .....
Mr. G. Combe Stewart, F.C.S., (Fellow of the Chemical Society of London), Public Analyst and Consulting Chemist at Glasgow, reports as under:—
"Dawson's Perfection Old Scotch Whisky has *Great Age*; it is thoroughly well matured through Lying in the Bonded Warehouses for *many years*. It is *Pure and Unadulterated*, being Distilled from the very Finest Materials. *Uniform* in Excellence of Quality and *Free* from German Spirit or anything likely to be Injurious to Health."
SOLE AGENTS:
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DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS
The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALKER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, impacting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s., per bottle.
Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.
Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.
Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALKER DE

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN JOINT-STOCK BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	50,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,330
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. on	1,300
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. on	1,315
Commercial Bk.	10,000	100	75	10 p. c.	145
Ld. Mge	15,000	100	75		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	410	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	40,000	480	420	7 pr. ct.	437
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	50,000	$125	all	41-5s.	244
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half year.	
Alliance	1,000	1,100	all	100 Nil	58
Anglo-Indian	1,315				72
Apollo Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,003
Asiatic Cotton Co. Ld.	6 8				
Bellasis Jute & Woollen Co. Ld.	571	90	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co. Ld.	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	710
Bombay Cotton Manufg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	500
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	675
Britannia Mills	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,400
Central India Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	770
China Mills Co	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5.)	1,021
Do. Nos. 2 & 3	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5.)	
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Do. Land & Mill	4,000	700	500	25	725
Dawn Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	650
Dhabha Land & Mill	4,000	700	500	dvd Rs12	670
Do. Land & Mill	700	500	500	40	
Ducksworth Mill	1,000	500	500	25	700
Edward Mill	1,000	500	500	50	575
Fazulbhoy Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	1,407
Hope Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	491
Hormusjee Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,210
Imperial Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775xd
Indian Manufg. Co. Ld.	500	500	500	20	700
Ismail Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	500	dvd Rs.20	925
Jacob Sassoon Mill	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		2271
Jam Mill Co.	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.10		975
Jamshed Mills	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		
Jehangeer Factory Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	525
Kamani Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	705
Kastoor Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.10	125
Khatau Mill	1,000	250	250	Nil	859
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	765
Manchester Mill	200	100	100	dvdRs.10	255
Maneckjee Petit Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	800
Meer Hossein Mill	500	500	500	25	650
Morarjee Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
Muir Mills Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	1,000
Oriental Spinning & Manufg. Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs15	600
Oriental Jute Co. Ld.	100				0
Ravji Sewji Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Royal Spinning & Weaving Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	410xd
Sassoon Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Standard Mill Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	790
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs15	600
Tata Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	800
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	57
Vaishnukur Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	800
Victoria Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	575
Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,003
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	410xd
Wallace Flour Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Woolen Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	790
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	100	500	all	15 pr. ct.	1,150
Albion Printing Co. Ld.	100	100	all	15 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	100	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,180
Bellary	100	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	223
Bhowanagore	100	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brush Cawnpore Printing Co. Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs12	155
Bombay Printing Co. Ld.	500	200	200	1	187½
Bombay Samachar	500	500	500	dvd Rs25	230
Bombay Steam Printing Co. Ld.	500	1,500	1,500	dvd Rs15	305
Colaba	100	1,000	75		1,375
Dnyan Prasarak	100				
Kaiser-i-Hind	100	500	500	dvd Rs 6	95
Kesari	100	600	600	35+90	1,100
Kirkee Press	100	500	500	dvd Rs30	560
Native Opinion	100	500	500	dvd Rs40	350
Printing and Publishing Co. Ld.	100	450	450	dvd Rs11 Rs10	135 530
Rast Goftar	100	500	500	all 15 pr. ct.	255
Subodh Patrika	100	500	500	35	700
Sudhakar	100	250	125	dvd Rs 6	75
Times of India	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Times Printing Co. Ld.	100	500	500	dvd	535
Union Press	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	580
Vihari	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 5	680
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	[1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	74
Asiatic Banking Corporation Co. Ld	500	1,000	100		1
Back Bay Boating Co. Ld.	100	100	100		1
Bachuba Khimji	100	100	100	12	135
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation Ld.	2,000	2,500	2,500		
Do. New Issue.	1,500	2,000	571		1,650
Bombay Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	62
Bombay Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	dvd Rs.50	950
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	500	500	500	5 pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	500	5	1,200
Dadi and Nanji Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct	252
Dadi and Nanji Flour Mills	1,000	200	200	dvd Rs16	190
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld.	2,500	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	10
Ship Assn	5,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	110
J. Jeejeebhoy & Co.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	225
Khimji & Co.	2,000	200	175	21	350
Kopra & Co.	600	500	300	30	291
Lansing					
Marcks & Co.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	44
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	100		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	60	12 pr. ct	160
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs6	94
Port Canning	5,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	477½
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100		5
Thacker & Co.	5,000	100	25		60
Thacker & Co.	1,407	100	100		145
Tel hone Co. Ld.	9,2801	251	100	dvd Rs11	294
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				Guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	=	£100	all	5 p.c.	
B. B. & C. I.	=	£ 18		o.	
Ahmedabad Prantij					
The Tapti Valley	4,000	500	400		
	38,000	500	50		

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	25-9
Do. Sovereign	"	25-10
Paris, hard Gold, old	"	24-13
Do. do. new	"	24-11
Australia bar Gold	"	24-14
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-12
Sovereigns	"	15-14
Do. Drazone	"	15-12
Silver	"	84-8
Do. 1/4	"	84-8

THE London editor of the *South African Critic* has received a telegram from Johannesburg stating that President Kruger has prohibited the circulation of the *Critic* in the Transvaal for six months by reason of the contents of that newspaper being, in his opinion, "dangerous to the peace and order of the South African Republic."

THE decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has settled a very interesting question of ecclesiastical law. A beneficed clerk in the diocese of London, who was not further described, had been accused of simony, and a prosecution was instituted against him under the Clergy Discipline Act of 1892. The Chancellor of London delivered judgment against him, and he appealed. The Judicial Committee did not deem it necessary to enter into the merits of the charge, but on the question of jurisdiction they held that simony was not one of the immoral offences contemplated by the Act of 1892, and so the prosecution fails.

COL. PLUMER, who was in command of the Matabele Relief Force, arrived at Plymouth on Dec. 18. He has received from Earl Grey a letter conveying to him and his men an expression of the gratitude felt towards them by the inhabitants of Buluwayo for the services they had rendered to the Government and the people of Rhodesia. In a statement which he made on reaching this country, the gallant Colonel said he believed that peace was assured, at any rate for a time, and with due precaution no further trouble need be feared.—On Dec. 22 Mr. Cecil Rhodes arrived at Durban from Matabeleland, en route for Cape Town. He said the Matabele war was over; only one or two petty Mashona chiefs were still giving trouble, and with them the new police were quite able to deal.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 39m. Sun sets, 5h. 41m. High water, 4-20m., 7-41s. Low water, 11-40m.,* 11-58s. Chevalier de Kontski's Recital, Town Hall. Bombay Light Horse Parade. Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 4-30 p.m.

CALENDAR.—The Bailly Paper Mills Company send a calendar, in which each of the twelve monthly sheets are printed on different specimens of the papers manufactured by the firm.

STUDIES IN ENGLAND.—Dr. Caetano Fernandes was a passenger by the mail steamer Oriental for London. He has proceeded to Europe for further studies, more specially of eye diseases.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Muscat, per extra s. s. Persepolis, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., to-morrow (Wednesday). Correspondence for Bushire and Busrah especially marked for dispatch by this vessel will also be forwarded.

FOXHOUNDS MEETS.—The Bombay Foxhounds will meet on the 14th instant at Santa Cruz; 17th at Iria; 21st, Jackal Club; 24th, Paria; 28th, Rifle Butts; 31st, Chakola; 4th February, Santa Cruz; 7th, Bamanwadi; and on the 11th, at Shahar.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.—The three Courts on the Original Side sat, yesterday, at 11 a.m., as usual, Mr. Justice Candy, Mr Justice Strachey, and Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyabjee presiding, respectively. The AppellateSide of the Court sat at 1 p.m., the Chief Justice and Mr. Justices Parsons presiding in one Court, and Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Ranade in the other. Work was continued till 5 o'clock.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Lynwood ..... Hume.
Overture	Romantique ..... Keler Bela.
Valse	Fusionen ..... Strauss.
Fantasia...Songs and Dances of Northern Europe.	Kuhner.
Valse	Rosen auf den Weg ..... Fetras.
Polka	The Dragoons ..... Fahrbach.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.	

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—About 5 o'clock, on Sunday evening, a pair of ponies, attached to a victoria, belonging to a Parsee gentleman, named Pestonji Framji, was standing in front of his house, in the compound, at Arab Gully, a small lane leading to the Grant Road, when the animals took fright through his own dog barking at them, and bolted out of the compound on to the Grant Road. The coachman, who was standing in front of the ponies, tried to stop them by hanging on to the reins, but had to let go. The animals then ran into the Khetwady 10th Lane, and there knocked down a blind man, named Ragoo Baloo, aged fifty years, who was walking along the street. The unfortunate man sustained a contused wound on the back of the head and general abrasions on the left leg and foot, which necessitated hisremoval to the J. J. Hospital. The runaway ponies, with the victoria, continued their rapid career along the Khetwady main road down to Golpitha, whence they turned into Tribhovan Varsheram Street, where they collided with a lamp-post, smashing the lamp. At this spot the ponies were secured. The victoria is damaged to the extent of Rs. 150.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

PUNISHMENT FOR OFFENCES NOT COMMITTED.

IMPERATRIX VS. LIMBAJEE TULSIRAM AND OTHERS.

THEIR Lordships considered a reference made by Mr. R. B. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, stating that Mr. Webb, who was acting for him, fined the accused for an offence under section 257 of the Bombay Municipal Act, for not complying with a notice to lime-wash his house, the orders of Mr. Webb being that the following sum, viz., Five Rupees for each rupee per *diem* until work completed." Mr. Hamilton referred for the opinion of the High Court the question "whether he can enforce the payment of the daily penalty."

Mr. Justice Parsons, in delivering the court's decision, said: The Presidency Magistrate in those cases, having convicted the several accused persons and fined them under the provisions of section 471 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, proceeded in the same order, purporting to act under the provisions of section 472, to fine them so much a day in case they continued the offence. We think the latter order illegal. The section (472) provides that "whoever, having been convicted of contravening any provision of any of the sections, herein below in this section mentioned, continues to contravene the said provision, shall be punishable for each day that he continues so to offend." Clearly this section creates a separate prosecution for a distinct offence; a prosecution in which a charge must be laid for a specific contravention for a specific number of days, and for which charge, if proved, the magistrate is to inflict a fine of an amount which is left to him, in his discretion, to determine. The orders in the present cases are bad as being convictions and punishments for offences which the accused persons had not committed, and with which they were not, and could not have been charged at the time the sentences were passed. The effect of such orders would be to deprive the accused persons of any opportunity to deny the commission of the offence or to plead extenuating circumstances, and to take away from the magistrate, who might have afterwards to levy the fine, the discretionary power vested in him by the law to determine the amount that should be inflicted after investigation of the circumstances. We, therefore, set aside the sentence under section 472 in all the cases under revision.

For the above reasons, the court reversed the latter part of the order of Mr. Webb in all the cases under revision, fining the accused so much a day in case they continued the offence.

G. I. P. RAILWAY GYMKHANA SPORTS.

THESE sports, which commenced on Saturday afternoon, were brought to a successful conclusion last evening, reflecting credit on those who were responsible for the getting-up of this annual fixture. Messrs. F. J. Guider and J. R. Long acted as clowns on both days, and amused the spectators with clever performances. Mr. Williams secured both the cups which were awarded to him by Mrs. Sawyers, at the conclusion of the day's events. The following are the results of the various events:—

I EVENT.—100 yards. Boy's Handicap for boys up to 14 years (members)—James Paterson, 1; A. Morgan, 2; P. C. Clark, 3; and H. Pickel, 4.

II EVENT.—75 yards. Girls' Skipping Handicap, for girls up to 14 years of age (members)—Annie Fry, 1; Edith Johnson, 2; Maggie Paterson, 3; and Ada Johnson, 4.

III EVENT.—50 yards. Handicap for boys under 8 years of age (members)—P. Clark, 1; H. Pickel, 2; James Paterson and Alfred Morgan (tie) 3.

IV EVENT.—100 yards. Final (members)—H. Williams, 1; C. H. Lillywhite, 2; and G. Lyons, 3.

V EVENT.—Obstacle Race, for boys up to 14 years (members)—John Paterson, 1; G. Blan, 2; N. Lyons, 3; and H. Fry, 4.

VI EVENT.—Native Obstacle Race.—Annaji, 1; Succaram, 2; and Hurichund, 3.

VII EVENT.—Quarter-mile Handicap (members)—H. Williams, 1; G. Lyons, 2; and C. H. Lillywhite, 3.

VIII EVENT.—100 yards, girls' Handicap, for girls under eight years (members)—Elsie King, 1; Daisy Johnson, 2; and Dorathy Paterson, 3.

IX EVENT.—Native Obstacle Race—Hurry, 1; Abraham, 2; and Hurichund, 3.

X EVENT.—100 yards Handicap, (open)—C. H. Lillywhite, 1; G. Lyons, 2; and C. A. Ramsay, 3.

XI EVENT.—100 yards Handicap, for girls up to 14 years—Daisy Johnson, 1; Edith Johnson, 2; and Elsie Sawyers, 3.

XII EVENT.—Laps Race (open handicap)—H. Williams, 1; C. S. Rebeiro, 2; and N. H. Bainbridge, 3.

XIII EVENT.—Native Obstacle Race—Abraham, 1; Bheema, 2; and Satoo 3.

XIV EVENT.—Obstacle Race—(Costume)—G. Lyons, 1; W. Westerman, 2; and H. Fry, 3.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE ranges for Friday morning, the 8th instant, were 700 and 800 yards. A thick haze in the early morning was too much for most of the competitors and some of the more reliable ones went to pieces entirely. Cr-Sergt Knight with a carbine wins the 1st spoon, closely followed by the Sergt-Major with a Lee-Metford. At 800 yards a remarkably good 27 by Sergt Earle far and away the best, the remainder doing but moderately. Following are the full scores:—

	Scores 700 yds.
Cr-Sergt W T Knight, B V R	35a
Sergt-Major J H Downing, B V R	34b
Lieut D J Sharp, B V R	34b
Lce-Corpl O M P Clyne, B V R	33b
Volunteer J T Fry, G I P R V	32c
Sergeant J Earle, B V R	32c
Corpl M Veevers, B V R	22d
Sergt A R Sharp, B V R	21e
Lce-Corpl Walmsley, B V R	21
Cr-Sergt J E Kees, B V R	20
Volunteer V Gibbons, B V R	20
Volunteer A D'silva, B V R	18
Sergt P J Boylette, B V R	17
Volunteer R W Stold, B V R	16
Captain H Hainsworth, B V R	13
Volunteer H Row, B V R	12
Corpl J J D'Souza, B V R	12
Sergt W Fry, G I P R V	10
Volunteer F E Otte, G I P R V	10
Corpl A G Herbert, G I P R V	9
Cr-Sergt Hainsworth, B V R	4
Corpl G Halsworth, 2nd Bn. R. F.	3

a Handicapped 2 points, winner of 1st spoon; b Handicapped 4 points; c Handicapped 2 points; d Winner of 2nd spoon; e Winner of 3rd spoon.

	Scores 800 yds.
Sergt J Imrie, G I P R V	27a
Lieut J J Sharp, B V R	27b
Capt F W English, B V R	22c
Sergt W Fry, G I P R V	21d
Cr-Sergt J E Kees, B V R	21e
Volunteer F E Otto, G I P R V	20c
Sergt-Maj J H Downing, B V R	20b
Cr-Sergt W J Knight, B V R	20b
Vol H Row, B V R	19c
Sergt P J Boylette, B V R	19f
Corpl H Hainsworth, B V R	19
Lce-Sergt W Walmsley, B V R	18
Lce-Corpl O M P Clyne, B V R	17
Volunteer J T Fry, G I P R V	17
Volunteer R W Stold, B V R	16
Corpl A G Herbert, G I P R V	15
Volunteer V Gibbons, B V R	15
Corpl J J D'Souza, B V R	13
Volunteer A D'silva, B V R	11
Corpl M Veevers, B V R	9
Sergt A R Sharp, B V R	8
Volunteer C Gibbon, B V R	0

a Handicapped 2 points, winner of 1st spoon; b Handicapped 4 points; c Handicapped 6 points; d Handicapped 2 points, winner of 2nd spoon; e Handicapped 2 points; f Winner of 3rd spoon.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE WHITTAKER CASE IN HYDERABAD.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JAN. 8.

MR. ARTHUR NAPOLEAN TEMPLETON was, to-day, brought up on remand, and charged before Mr. J. A. Williams, I.C.S., First Assistant Resident, with having, on or about the 6th December, 1896, done such acts as to cause the death, by means of abortion, of Mrs. Marian Edith Whittaker, or, in the alternative abetted such acts. Mr. Lowndes, barrister-at-law, (Bombay), with Mr. F. C. Crawford, Superintendent, Residency Bazaars Police, appeared for the Crown. Mr Allen Daly, barrister-at-law (Bombay), instructed by Mr. Edgelow, solicitor, (Bombay), and by Messrs. C. A. Battenburgh and Ramchunder Pillay, pleaders, conducted the defence. Mr. Eardly-Norton, barrister-at-law (Madras), instructed by Mr. Morgan, of Barclay, Morgan and Orr, solicitors (Madras), appeared to watch the case on behalf of Dr. Heheir. The court was densely crowded.

On taking his seat, his Honour observed that a few mistakes had occurred in the printed proceedings, and went out to refer to them in order that counsel might alter their copies accordingly.

Mr. Daly intimated that he proposed to question the proceedings recorded by the court-of-inquest at a later stage of the case. Evidence was then proceeded with. Surgeon-Captain Heheir, being called and sworn, was cross-examined by Mr. Daly.

You recollect giving your evidence on the 23rd December?—Yes, I think it was on the 22nd December.

Have you any record of Mrs. Whittaker's visit to you five weeks previously?—Yes, I have a record of the date, viz., my visit-book, a bare record of visits.

I think you said you did not keep a diary?—I don't.

Have you got the visit-book with you?—Not here, but it can be produced if required.

Have you got the book here, in which you make a record of important cases?—I have it in my gharry outside.

Then I take it that your visit-book records exactly the dates on which visits are paid?—Yes, but I have not taken my information on the point of the date of this visit from my visit-book.

What else have you taken it from?—From memory.

If your memory failed you as to the date, you would refer to the visit-book?—I would, but in fact I did not. I did not refer to my visit-book to verify dates before giving my evidence on the 22nd December.

Do you consider your memory absolutely reliable?—Yes, on points of that kind.

How do you account for the discrepancy in the evidence as to the dates given before Mr. Joshi and that before the court-you will find the passage I refer to in this (handing witness a copy of the printed proceedings)? How do you account for the discrepancy in the dates?—I trusted to my memory in quite a different sense in making my statements. Before the court-of-inquest and this court entries are usually made in my diary in regard to cases every two or three days, or it may be even after a week; entries are made in my visit-book daily. There may have been a discrepancy in the dates, but it was not a thing I had thought at all about.

Well, why did you not say so before?—Now, Dr. Heheir, when you are giving your evidence on oath, do you think it a trivial thing to make such mistakes to the court?

You say your visit-book contains the exact dates, and that you did not refer to it to ascertain the date?—I did not. I keep my visit-book to make up my accounts.

May I take it then that most of the dates you mention are approximate?—Most of them are exact, and for all the dates I relied entirely on my memory.

Why did she select you amongst the number of medical men here?—I fancy she came to me in particular, because Mr. Templeton and myself had been friends.

Could it have been for no other reason?—There were only two European doctors to choose from—Dr. Lawrie and myself. She expressed her inclination to go to Dr. Lawrie, and I told her she got one left. I have no reasons to suppose that she came to me for any reasons personal to myself and Dr. Lawrie.

What did you suppose were her reasons for not going to Dr. Lawrie?—I formulated no theory on the subject.

I ask you, do you form any opinion now?—No.

I put it to you, Dr. Heheir, do you think Mrs. Whittaker came to you because you thought you would accommodate her in regard to the object of her visit?—I suppose that is the reason why she came.

In your evidence on the 22nd you repeated a statement in which you said Mrs. Whittaker had repeated to you in 1893, and again to Dr. Lawrie, your name at the time?—That she was pregnant.

Mr. Daly asked the court to notice the demeanour of the witness.

Why did you not she have gone to Dr. Lawrie and say she was pregnant?—That was what I could not ascertain from her. I did not try and find out from her why it was.

Was it you who made this proposal to you about carrying out an abortion, were you very indignant?—I was not.

Has the proposal ever been made to you before?—Very often.

How often have you done it before?

Mr. Eardly-Norton here claimed privilege on behalf of Dr. Heheir.

The court: I don't think I can allow the question in that form.

Have you ever procured abortions for anybody?—Witness (emphatically) never.

Was anybody present on this occasion besides you two?—No one; not even Miss DaCosta. It is absolutely impossible to tell exactly how Mr. Templeton's name was first introduced in this conversation. She did not stop much longer in my room, after I told her that I could not do what she asked. I told her at that time to relinquish the idea she had on the subject, and that I should be glad to see her for general treatment when it was necessary. After that she left.

Did you tell her never to come to you again on the same object as she did on that visit?—I did not. I did not think it necessary to say any more about it.

Why should she have introduced the name of the accused into the matter?—That I do not know; it was purely voluntary.

Don't you think it was a very rash thing for her to do without any object?—It did strike me as peculiar.

Will you swear absolutely that you saw Mr. Templeton at your house on the 28th November?—I will. I am relying on my memory entirely for this assertion. I am relying on my notes.

Did you make notes of your interview with Mr. Templeton?—Only brief notes: I have got them now. They were made two or three days after the interview. Mr. Templeton came to see the doctor. (Witness opened the passage and handed it to him.)

When did you make these notes?—On the 31st December 1896. It is done in black ink. It is headed "Mrs. Whittaker's case." (Counsel put in the book.)

Witness was asked by the court to read out his entries in the book, which he did. The passages referred to the statements made to witness by Mrs. Whittaker regarding her illness and the latter's instructions and advice he had given her, the methods he subsequently employed to restore the deceased to health, and to the instructions he had given to Miss DaCosta during the latter's medical attendance upon the deceased.

The court: All these entries were made on the 31st December?—Yes. Mr. Daly asked for copies of the entries to be made.

I was not aware that you were going to produce your notes properly. Do they allege to be a record of your interview with Mr. Templeton on the 28th November?—Yes.

Where is this visit-book of yours that you spoke of?—It is in my garry outside.

Before making this interview with Mrs. Whittaker do you suggest that she told you she had come to see you at accused's instigation?—No. I believe she came on her own motion or responsibility.

Had you any reason to suppose that the accused knew she was coming to you?—I had not.

At this interview with Mr. Templeton, which you say occurred on the 28th November, the subject of Dr. Lawrie was then introduced?—It was. From what occurred on the 28th November, I did not infer that accused was aware that deceased had been to me to procure abortion. I did not infer that on the occasion of this second visit, which took place on the 4th December. This is referred to in my visit-book, but not in my notes. Witness added: I believe it is in my notes.

You stated nothing of your visit of the 4th December to Mr. Joshi?—I don't think I said anything to Mr. Joshi about Mr. Templeton's visit to me on the 28th. I believe I mentioned the visit of the 4th to this court; but I am unable to say whether I did or not.

Mr. Daly: I can't find any evidence on the record of the second visit of accused to witness before this court.

Is it not the fact that you omitted all mention of Mrs. Templeton's visit to you on the 4th December before his Honour, except upon being questioned by the court?—I am not certain.

Did you see the deceased on the 4th?—I did not.

Will you swear that the deceased did not come to see you on Friday, the 4th December?—She did not; nor on Saturday, the 5th December.

According to your statement, you did not see her between the 2nd December and Sunday, the 6th, on which day you were called to see her?—I did not. The question of Mr. Templeton's approval to see her on the 4th for my continuing my visits to her did not arise.

What is the meaning then of the passage referred to in your evidence in which Mr. Templeton is alleged to have said "she is scarcely ever well for two days, and I wish you would do something for her"?—I understood Mr. Templeton to mean that he should endeavour to restore her to health in the ordinary way.

That indicates, does it not, that he was not aware of her pregnancy?—He need not have from that statement alone.

The statement goes on "She will not see any other doctor" and "she seems to run down every day." Is that consistent in your opinion with accused's knowledge that miscarriage was being attempted by somebody?—It is.

What was the point of the remark "She will not see any other doctor?"—That she wished to see me; that she wished to continue to consult me. My idea was that both she and Mr. Templeton had faith in me, and that he was importunate in regard to the general state of her health, and hoped that I should endeavour to restore her to health as soon as possible.

You inferred all this generally from the conversation?—I did draw the inference from the conversation.

If your statement is true, your efforts were directed to undoing the effects of attempted miscarriage. Whatever you did either in words or in acts were done with that object?—They were.

Mr. Templeton said "she will not see any other doctor." If it is true that he made that statement, would it not mean that he wanted you to undo the effects of attempted or intended miscarriage if he knew of it?—It would.

If Mr. Templeton knew what was going on, would it not have been affectation to refer to her digestion in so delicate a way as you did; did you say her digestion would be ruined if she went on taking these medicines?—I did not mean to convey that. I meant to say that it was no use her continuing to come to me unless she had relinquished all idea of her aborting.

Why did you not refer specifically to abortion?—There was no occasion for it. I think Mr. Templeton knew precisely what I meant.

Are not his words to you consistent with his not knowing?—They might be.

Is it consistent with Mr. Templeton having heard that the lady was suffering from suppressed menstruation?—It is possible.

Your inference might have been wrong, might it not?—It might.

Was there anything, possible, to show that Mr. Templeton knew his name had been mentioned in connection with the matter?—There was.

What was this specific thing?—The fact that she had named the drugs she had taken; my reference to her statement made before Mr. Templeton of his being the parent, and of his not denying the fact. I believe that was all.

On which occasion was this, the first or second interview with Mr. Templeton?—The second. Counsel here read certain portions of witness' evidence at the last hearing, and asked:

I suppose you have not spoken to any one on these particular points?—Yes, I have to my friends on the subject, but not on these particular points.

Were you alone when Mrs. Whittaker arrived to see you on the 2nd December?—I was not. Miss DaCosta was with me. I do not regard this as a particularly important interview.

Who is this Miss DaCosta?—She is a lady doctor practising in Chudderghaut. She does not to my knowledge follow any particular line of practice.

She has the good fortune to live next door to you?—Yes.

I suppose she drops in whenever she is wanted by you, is she on terms of intimacy with you? Has there been any improper connexion with you and Miss DaCosta?—There has not been. I deny it on oath.

Would you be surprised to hear that she has been coming out of your bed-room at early morning? (The court interrupted by saying that it could not permit the credibility of the witness to be shaken by except by evidence produced against the witness.)

Mr. Daly submitted that the question was relevant, and with all due respect to the court he insisted upon putting it.

The court would not allow it, whereupon Mr. Daly urged that the question was put to show collusion between Dr. Heheir and Miss DaCosta. It was evidence on a point which was a particular point in the case, and this reason was sufficiently strong to render the question admissible. Supposing he said there was a gigantic collusion—he would not say there was—but he wanted to show that there was a collusion between witness and Miss DaCosta, and that was material to the defence. The question might incidentally touch on witness's character, but he would building up the defence practically from the mouths of the prosecution witnesses. He could not do more than indicate at this moment that a part of the defence was collusion, and he submitted he was perfectly in his right to put the questions. He did not want to injure Dr. Heheir's character except so far as it was necessary to his case, but in asking to put the question, he had an ulterior object in view. He wanted to prove a portion of his defence at this stage and he felt that he was entitled to put the question. The court, however, disallowed the question.

At this stage the court adjourned for an hour, and, re-assembling at 3 p.m.

Surgeon-Colonel Wolsley was called and examined.

On the 18th December, 1896, did you conduct a *post-mortem* examination on the body of a woman in conjunction with Surgeon-Captain Symons?—Yes, I was informed that the body was that of Mrs. Whittaker. Besides myself, there were present Surgeon-Colonel Lawrie, Mrs. Fellowes, and Surgeon-Captain Heheir. My attention was specially called to the generative organs and from the appearance of an abortion had occurred, from 5 to 12 days before death. I considered the direct cause of death to be due to blood-poisoning

LLOWS.
Rule 5 of the
WO FELLOWS in
Bombay Government
896), that the following
inated for Election under
B.A.—proposed by the
L.A., C.I.E., and Vinayak
LL.B., the Honourable
A., LL.B., and Chimnalal H.
Honourable Mr. Abdulla M.
r. N. G. Chandavarkar, B.A.,
ngs, B.A., LL.B.—proposed by
ilal Patell, M.A., LL.B., and
B.A., LL.B., and Messrs. Hari
LL.B., and Daitatraya B. Chitnis,
Chhabre, B.A., L.C.E.—proposed by
ath Salvant Pendse, M.A., and the
angadhar Tilak, B.A., LL.B.
sh Ranade, B.A., LL.B.—proposed by
al Javerilal Yajnik, B.A., LL.H., and
Selvant Laghate, B.A., LL.B.
voting papers will be supplied to such of
apply for them to the undersigned. There
rescribed form of voting papers, and any
the conditions laid down in the Regulations
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MacDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.
, 11th January, 1897.

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ORNAMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and Orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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ENGINEERING WORKS,
BERLIN N 20.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
Sole Speciality.—
IMPROVED
MATCH-MAKING
MACHINERY.
Of latest pattern and highest capacity. Three factories already installed in India, many others over all the world. Special experience in manufacturing matches in tropical countries.
CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
REPRESENTATIVE—
F. BOMANN, M. E.
Letters to be addressed
care of MANAGER of this paper.

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A CARD.
J. M. CAMPBELL, D.D.S.,
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY
LATE OF BROMLEY AND CAMPBELL
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE
TO 53, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

HAND-BOOK.
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Grants Rights; with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE.....Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Hambleton, 1,923 tons, Captain J Galley, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (2nd December) via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M White Head, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Rev and Mrs N D Waller and 101 deck.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s s Maria Valerie, Captain A Fuellner from Trieste, left Karachi, for Bombay, on the 10th instant morning and is due here to-day (Tuesday) the 12th instant. She carry the following passengers :—From Trieste—Col and Mrs Tarrant, Col Powlett, Mr and Mrs A Gerdes, Lieut and Mrs Southby, Dr and Mrs Hussemann, Mrs Knowlden and two boys, Miss Lyster, Miss A Gerdes, Miss Ballon, Miss Ballon, Capt Whyte. From Port Said—Mr Synephias.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Tokio	2647	Jones	Hull		P M & Co
B	Clan Macrae	1664	Elliot			P M & Co
C	Nasori	912	Miller	R S Ports		B & P S N Co
D	Mozaffari	1176	Macalister	Not fixed		B & P S N Co
F	Khronfels	1622	Zieguenyer	Karachi	16-1	G & Co
G	Kangra	1478	Clarke	Rangoon	21-1	M M & Co
K	Setos	1162	Jacobs	Zanzibar	12-1	F Heyer
N	Hiroshima Maru	2031	Shimadzie	Japan	15-1	N Y Kaisha
P	Latona	1933	Gardiner	Karachi	14-1	E N & Co
Q	Nowshera	1938	Stone	Delagoa Bay	16-1	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
3	Arabia		Read	Liverpool	20-1	W & A G & Co
4	Persepolis	949	Ekeone	P Gulf	13-1	P Rowsell
6	Rohilla	2216	Cole	China	20-1	P and O S N Co
8	Shannon		Crewe	Aden	15-1	P & O Co
9	Venus	2312	Margon	London		Bombay Co
11	Kapurthala	721	Robertson			M M & Co
15	Hydaspes	1912	Barchass	China		P & O Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.
The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Hambleton s	Galley	London via Karachi.
	R. I. M. S. Canning.	Rose	Aden.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Dilwara, Transport	Mann.....	Southampton.

The steamer Kola, Captain Whitehead, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Karachi, &c.

* The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Arabia, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
" Ehrenfels, for Karachi, Bremen and Hamburg.
" Oceanien, for China, &c.
*To arrive.

CALCUTTA.

Jan. ARRIVALS.
6 Ameer s ..... Russell ..... London, Nov 28.
Cocoanada s ..... Hart ..... Rangoon, Jan 2.
Malda s ..... Nash ..... Rangoon, Jan 3.
Patna s ..... Kendall ..... Bombay, Dec 19.
7 Landaura s ..... Bret on ..... Bombay, Dec 27.
Chanda s ..... Packham ..... Bombay, Dec 17.
C. Macpherson ..... McAllister ..... Liverpool, Dec 1.
Malta s ..... Longborne ..... London, Dec 4.

DEPARTURES.
Jan. 6.—Steamers Bancora, Simla, Osborne, Sirdhana and Gorsedd, and ship Crompton.
Jan. 7.—Steamers Mecca, Angers, Dictator and Euplectela.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 11.

FOR LONDON.
Venus s—1,050 cwt myrabolams, David Sassoon and Co; 276 cwt dry ginger, M J Spinnadey and Co; 180 cwt coir yarn, M Mooljee; 50 cwt gum, Jetha Premjee; 31 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 5 cases nutmegs, David Sassoon and Co; 37 cwt gum, The South Indian Export Co; 180 cwt coir yarn, Mooljee Mooljee.
FOR HAMBURG.
Ehrenfels s—275 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,728 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 530 bales cotton, and 1,000 cwt myrabolam, Volkart Brothers; 201 cwt poppyseed and 550 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co.
Venus s—12,046 cwt linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 650 cwt myrabolams, Bauer and Krause; 30 bales hemp, John L Kerston and Co; 1,370 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 550 bales cotton, Glade and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Tokio s—1,190 bales cotton, Gaidaum and Co; 2,001 cwt gingelly seed, A Blaschcek and Co; 30 cales hemp, John L Kersten and Co; 2,001 cwt linseed, John Fachirt.
FOR BREMEN.
Ehrenfels s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 6,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brother; 1,48 cwt groundnut cake, Glade and Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Arabia s—3,000 cwt bonemeal, E C Nanjee; 300 cwt coir yarn, Veerjee Peraj.
FOR GLASGOW.
Arabia s—2,500 cwt bonemeal, E C Nanjee.
FOR HONGKONG.
Rohilla s—51 cases opium, The P and O Co; 300 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.
FOR SHANGHAI.
Rohilla s—310 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 400 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.
Hiroshima Maru s—94 bales twist, The Bombay United S and W Co; 116 bales twist, The Khatau Makanji S and W Co; 60 bales piece goods, The Sva Deshi Mills Co.
FOR KOBE.
Hiroshima Maru s—1,350 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 709 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 700 bales cotton, The Mitsi and Kaisha; 100 cwt gum and 5,045 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Currange and Co.
FOR YOKOHAMA.
Hiroshima Maru s—300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 900 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, The Mitsui B Kaisha.
FOR NAGASAKI.
Hiroshima Maru s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 8.
Culling, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, from leave, from England.
Moore, Lt, Ms, 6th M I, on furlough, from England.
JANUARY 11.
Fletcher, Col, Bo, I G O, on duty, from Poona.
DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 8.
Moore, Lt, 6th M I, from furlough, to Madras.
JANUARY 11.
Backhouse, Surgn-Lt-Col, Ms, I M S, on furlough, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 12th January, 1897.
1. The Regiment will parade on Thursday the 14th instant, at 6-45 a.m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officer's parade.
Dress.—Review order—Khaki.
Light Refreshments will be provided on the ground before the parade falls in.
2. The following member having re-joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "D" Company :—No. 876 Vol. H. Cassels.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
1. The squadron will parade at Church Gate Station at 6-45 o'clock this morning.
Dress.—Drill order, viz :—Khaki, white helmets and Jack boots.
2. All members wishing to qualify this season for proficiency will send in their names to Lieut. G. W. Moir.
By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 12th January 1897.
1. There will be 9-inch R. M. L. Gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters this evening and on Thursday next at 5-45 p.m.
2. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Arsenal Gate to-morrow and Friday morning at 7 a.m. sharp.
3. There will be class firing at Cooria to-morrow and Friday next. Recruits are particularly requested to attend. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 6, 6-40, and 7-5 a.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.
4. The Corps will parade on Saturday next the 16th instant on the Apollo Bunder at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed by launch to Colaba to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.
Dress—Drill Order, without Arms, Puttees to be worn.
5. The launch leaves the Apollo Bunder as soon after 4 o'clock as possible.
Cyclist members of the Corps attending Gun Target Practice can parade at the Corps Club at 4-15 p.m. Lamps to be carried. Dress—Drill Order without Arms, Puttees to be worn.
6. The competition for the Carter Cup (Inter Subdivisional Carbine Competition) will take place on the morning of 21st January and on 2 other mornings, dates to be published hereafter. Nos. 1 who wish to avail themselves of the 1st date are requested to notify the same to the Headquarter Office.
6. The Proficiency class will meet at the Byculla Headquarters on Thursday night.
7. Bandmaster F Hought will leave the St. George's Hospital at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Members willing to form the carrying and firing parties should assemble at the Hospital at 3-45 p.m. Dress—Full dress with helmet fittings arms and accoutrements, but without puttees.
By order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—JANUARY 10.
10 p.m. ... 76·4
MONDAY.—JANUARY 11.
6 a.m. ... 72·2
10 a.m. ... 77·0
2 p.m. ... 82·4
4 p.m. ... 78·9

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th November, 1896, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	300	19	81
Or per mile of Railway	29	17	1	47
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	7,293	3,179	85	9,934
Total for 20 weeks...	7,793	3,479	93	10,504
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year.....	698	195	1	894
Per mile of Ry do.	29	11	...	36
Total to corresponding date do.	7,837	2,859	93	10,889

Increase for the week ..... Rs.
Do. to date .....

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th November, 1896, on 140·57 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	8,000	7,900	20	15,920
Or per mile of Railway	22	56	...	78
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	59,411	1,92,195	2,575	2,54,181
Total for 19 weeks...	67,411	2,00,095	2,595	2,65,101
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,002	15,411	29	19,442
Per mile of Ry do.	25	126	...	169
Total to corresponding date do.	57,566	1,69,998	1,211	2,21,788

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 3,522
Increase to date ..... " 43,313

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 11.

No further telegraphic news through Reuter calling for notice in this column is to hand since that chronicled in our Report of Saturday evening's date; and we now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

Week's receipts	1897. 257,000	1896. 141,000	1895. 211,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom,	1,24,000	56,000	182,000
" Continent	81,000	56,000	114,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	5,108,000	3,844,000	5,492,000
" exports to U. K. do. ...	2,000,000	1,053,000	1,977,000
" " to Continent do. ...	1,310,000	1,230,000	1,924,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,310,000	1,038,000	1,135,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 9th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

Total supply of all kinds	1897. 4,830,000	1896. 4,095,880	1895. 4,305,000
" " Surats	141,000	214,993	135,330

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	1897. 1,071,000	1896. 1,116,300	1895. 1,309,260
" London	9,000	4,500	8,000
American Afloat	370,000	160,000	473,000
East Indian "	5,000	11,000	10,000
Total ...	1,455,000	1,292,300	1,800,260
Price of Middling-Americans ...	4d.	4 19-32d.	3 1-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3 3-4d.	3 3-4d.	2 5-8d.
Difference ...	1-4d.	27-32d.	7-16d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office ...	Dec. Rs.	17,14,511
" " Branches	" "	4,29,467
Other "	" "	8,00,296
Government Securities	" "	4,13,334
Other authorised "	" "	1,627
Loans	Inc. "	43,733
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	Dec. "	5,10,289
Balances with other Banks	" "	97,776
Cash	" "	16,84,149

Great stringency prevailed in this market during the week covered by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day; though from other causes than the local demand for Money, which, in the present dulness of business in all its branches, has been very limited, showing since the date of the previous Return an increase of only some 3½ lakhs, due to withdrawls from Private Deposits amounting to 8 lakhs, and a small addition to Loans, less a diminution of 5 lakhs in Bills Discounted, the increase in trade requirements in the week preceding having been 10½ lakhs. The reduction in the Bank's Cash Balance disclosed on Saturday evening was 16½ lakhs, at about 106 lakhs, this decrease having been due mainly to withdrawals from Government Deposits at the Banks head office and branches.

COTTON has been steady in tone here to-day, and prices are unchanged. Exporters have again been considerable buyers, having taken 1,000 bales of new ready stuff, consisting of 1,400 Bengal, at Rs. 139-50; 200 Chandoor, at Rs. 163; and 100 each of Barampore, at Rs. 165; Karanja, at 165; and Jalna, at Rs. 171 per candy. The Mills, on the other hand, have been but small buyers, say of 600 bales, consisting of 300 Oxandoor, at Rs. 163; 200 Akola, at Rs. 161; and 100 Khangaum, at Rs. 165 per candy.

This morning's official telegraphic weather and crop reports from the districts, advise that the Cotton plants in the Wadwan district of the Dholera circle were flourishing in seasonable weather, that picking had partially begun, and that arrivals were expected early; the crop was also flourishing in the Dholera and Bhowaugger districts of the same circle, the plants showing bolls in the former district, and being ready for picking in the latter, with seasonable weather prevailing in both. The reports from other circles are a repetition of those of last Thursday.

WHEAT.—This market has been dull to-day, with a small export business passing, and prices of *White Pessy*, 91 per cent., and *White Pessy* 85 per cent. have declined to Rs. 5-9-0 to Rs. 5-7-0, respectively; other rates being unchanged.

SEEDS have been steady in tone, but with only a small business reported for shippers' account, quotations being all unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday, were as follows :—

Cotton	4,891 bales.
Gingelly	756 cwts.
Rice	2,786 "

EXCHANGE opened steady again at 1s. 3 3-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits, at which a moderate amount of business was reported both ways, the market closing steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 3 3-8d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-8d. do.
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 3 7-16d. do.
Credits do. ...	1s. 3 9-16d. do.
France do. ...	1s. 3 3-8d. do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull to-day, very little business having transpired. Opening at 99¼ for cash, and 99 7-8 for the February settlement for 3½ per Cents, rates declined to 99 3-8 and 99⅛ in the two positions, respectively; but they recovered at the close, and left off at the opening level 98, nominal has been quoted for Threes.

SHARES.—In the absence of most of the dealers, very little business has been reported in this market to-day, and the few changes which we make in our list this evening are all in buyers' favour.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN 9.
The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 14-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	111 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-8
Bar Silver	29 11-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 9.
The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.
COLOMBO, JAN. 9.
The P. and O. Company's steamer Ravenna arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.
KARACHI, JAN. 10.
The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Bombay, sailed this morning.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 9th January, compared with the Statement of 30th December, 1896 :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 30. Rs.	Jan. 9. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	60,00,000	60,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	75,84,463	58,49,352
Do. do. at Branches	22,77,951	18,48,481
Other Deposits	2,90,97,709	2,82,52,903
Post Bills	10,299	7,431
Drafts, undrawn	23,18,425	23,45,537
	Rs... 5,70,23,908	5,43,03,897
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,16,91,105	1,13,78,771
Other authorised Securities	40,11,747	40,10,190
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities.	56,45,117	55,92,486
Loans do. do. do.	1,15,43,497	1,12,97,360
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	1,13,82,982	1,08,78,633
Dead Stock	4,12,536	4,12,536
Stamps and Stationery	36,243	31,275
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	2,37,812	2,30,036
Cash	1,25,52,869	1,05,98,710
Rs...	5,70 23,903	5,43,03,897

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 11th January, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	11	2	15 p.m.	...	19
Suez	11	3	0 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 11th January, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	40	...	2
" Karachi	...	12	...	2
" Madras	...	27	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 11.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanghai, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Communication with Macao interrupted
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at noon on Thursday, the 14th inst
Shanghai route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tingyueh and Yungchang

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 10th January, 1897.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·239
Temperature of the Air	degrees 78·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·4
Dew Point	62·7
Relative humidity of Air	°74
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day)	85·1 degrees
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.	72·2
General Directions of wind*	E. SE. ESE. WSW. WNW. NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 209

* From midnight to midnight.
M. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.
MARKER—January 12, at No. 30, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, Dhunjibhoy Pestonjee Marker, father of Pestonjee Dhunjibhoy Marker, and father-in-law of Shavaksha Dorabjee Chapgar, aged 68. Deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives. Funeral will take place this (Tuesday) morning at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.
BARTON—December 20, at Bangalore, the wife of Percy Barton, of a son.
BROWNE—January 2, at Bangalore, the wife of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Lang Browne, M. D., Army Medical Staff, of a son.
MORTON—January 1, at Simla, the wife of Captain Morton, 31st Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

DEATHS.
DIGHTON—January 4, at Trivandrum, Georgiana Louisa, the wife of S. M. Dighton, of Poor oaad, Travancore.
FORBES—January 5, at Banda, Cedric John, the dearly loved child of G. Forbes, C. S., aged 1 year and 10 months.
PURKIS—January 5, at Beya, Dharmsala, Frederick William Purkis, District Engineer, aged 37.

The Bombay Gazette
TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1897.

WITH the sympathetic interest in the welfare of her subjects which has for two generations characterised the rule of the Queen-Empress, her Majesty has headed the list of subscriptions to the Indian Famine Fund started by the Lord Mayor of London, with a gift of £500. The sympathy of the Royal Family with India in her hour of calamity is further indicated by the readiness with which the Duke of Connaught, who has a closer personal knowledge of the Indian Empire than any other member of the reigning House, has consented to speak at the Mansion House meeting to be held on Saturday next. Mr. Balfour's expression of a hope that the call now made on the charity of the public at home will be generously answered, will, it may be expected, be justified. But it is doubtful, to say the least, whether the appeal of the Lord Mayor will meet so complete and full a response as would have been the case had the Chief Magistrate of London been permitted to start a fund when he first expressed his willingness to do so. Benevolent intentions are apt to become cold and calculating under the restraining influence of official red tape. Some observers will be unable to agree with the London *Times* that the reasoning of the Viceroy in favour of delay was admirable from the point of view of state-craft. But the condemnation of the unwisdom, from a practical point of view, of deferring the appeal until the situation had improved, will be very generally endorsed. Still, the attitude of Lord Elgin is not to be wondered at, seeing that he regarded himself as bound down in the matter by the principles enunciated in a despatch written by a former Secretary of State, nineteen years ago. When the signal for charity to begin her benign work in times of famine has to be given by a statesman at the head of a responsible Government, he naturally thinks twice before raising an alarm, and running the risk of being accused of acting prematurely in the matter. As pointed out the other day, the despatch of Lord Salisbury had its motive in the desire to soothe the wounded susceptibilities of Lord Lytton, and it is rather to be regretted that the Viceroy should regard the observance of its platitudes as a perpetual obligation. There is no reason why a document of that kind should be held to be the laws of the Medes and Persians.

In Great Britain a permanent system of State relief exists for the purpose of ensuring at least the bare necessities of life to persons unable to earn a living. But side by side with this system, charity does her beneficent work, and rescues from the grave thousands of the poor. Yet it is never suggested that the innumerable charitable organisations that exist should not be allowed to move until some kind of permit is given by a Government department. In times of special distress—the Lancashire cotton famine is a case in point—the Lord Mayor appeals to the public for help without let or hindrance from State officials. Why should things be different in India, and the sanction of Government be required ere a Mansion House fund for the relief of the starving poor of the Empire can be started? The main justification, in fact the only one that has any show of reason to commend it, is that the distribution of private charity under the conditions which prevail in Indian famines is very liable to abuse, and that unless great care is exercised a good part of the money intended for the poor goes into the pockets of those who carry the bag. For this reason the local committees appointed to distribute the funds which will now begin to pour in, are to be asked to conduct their operations under the control of Government and with the co-operation of its officers. The organisation suggested by the Viceroy-in-Council, for the purpose of administering such relief is laid down in the despatch to the Secretary of State that has now been published. First of all we are to have in India a central committee whose headquarters will be at Calcutta, and upon which will sit representatives of each Province likely to be affected by famine. The committee will be formed on the lines of the one nominated for this Presidency at the town's meeting over which Lord Sandhurst presided. That is to say, it will be a very large and representative one, and from it an executive committee to undertake the actual work will be appointed. A committee is to be formed in each province to receive the funds apportioned by the central executive and to distribute them together with any funds locally supplied to meet the needs of the Province. Such an organisation already exists in Bombay, and is receiving liberal donations. The fact that Western India has been first in the field with organised charitable effort, and that a good sum has already been subscribed should not be regarded as a reason for withholding from this Presidency a full share of the general funds to be sent from England and elsewhere to the central committee. It may be hoped that the apportionment of the general funds will be carried out upon clearly defined principles, instead of being left to the mere haphazard decision of the Central Committee, which, whatever its nominal constitution, will in practical working have upon it a majority of representatives of Bengal. A provincial organisation such as we have in Bombay does not of course adequately supply the need for devolution of work, and this want is to be met by the appointment of local committees. With them will rest the actual administration of the relief funds, and they will act in concert with local authorities. The despatch very clearly lays down that the moneys collected are to be spent, not in relieving Government of any part of the obligation to keep the people from actual starvation, but in other forms of relief, which cannot be properly met by State machinery.

THE prevailing pestilence formed the subject of a thoughtful and suggestive lecture delivered by Dr. George Waters at the Sassoon Institute last evening. It will repay careful perusal even by those who may not be prepared to accept without reservation the theory that the plague is air-borne. The lecturer dealt so effectually with other hypotheses that with less evidence in their favour are trumpeted forth as inspirations from Heaven, that he will be the first to welcome the exercise of the critical spirit even if it be applied to inferences based not on wild imaginings, but on close observance of facts. We are glad to note that the vexed, if not insoluble, question of the origin of the disease does not disturb Dr. Waters, who accepts the fact that it made its appearance in Mandvie three months ago, and refrains from dogmatising as to whence it came. As he points out, the plague raged at Hong Kong in 1894, and it would be strange, indeed, if it came from that port, not at the time but after a period of two years, skipping all the intervening ports, each of which is from the sanitary point of view far more likely to prove congenial to it than Bombay. The same consideration applies to the theory that it was imported from Mesopotamia, the intermediate port of Bushire, which is as foul as any Oriental city east of Canton, escaping the infection, as did Muscat, and nearer home, Karachi. We are not altogether prepared to accept the dictum that the ultimate cause of disease is to be found in the locality in which it occurs, and we doubt whether the trend of bacteriological research points to the conclusion that there are everywhere in the earth dormant germs capable of being roused into pestilential activity by a change in the environment. We doubt much if that theory can be reconciled with what is known of the progress of cholera and influenza respectively from what appears to have their original home in Bengal and China. But that is a point which can await further investigation. We have to

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

Her Majesty the Queen has subscribed £500 to the Indian Famine Fund. Lord George Hamilton has given £250, and the Lord Mayor £100.

£1,900 have already been subscribed.

The Lord Mayor will preside at a meeting to be held at the Mansion House on Saturday next, when H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Lord George Hamilton, and Lord Lansdowne will speak.

THE CHOLERA ON THE NUBIA.

Another soldier has died on board the Nubia from cholera.

JAN. 11.

The passengers on board the Nubia have been landed, but the troops will remain on board until further orders.

DEMORALIZATION OF THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

MADRID, JAN. 11.

Latest advices from Cuba state that the insurgents are demoralised, and that their munitions are exhausted.

Gomez admits that it is impossible to prolong the struggle, and it is reported intends to submit.

RETRIAL OF MAZHAR BEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 11.

The Porte proposes to have a fresh trial of Mazhar Bey at Aleppo.

THE AGITATION AGAINST INDIANS IN NATAL.

DURBAN, JAN. 11.

The agitation against the landing of Indians is spreading throughout the Colony of Natal, and the people of Durban are organized to prevent any Indians landing from the two ships now lying in the roadstead.

It is understood that the Government have arranged that the ships shall proceed to Delagoa Bay.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 10.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the outward English mails of the 1st inst., left here for Bombay, at 8 p.m., to-night.

THE WHITTAKER CASE IN HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JAN. 11.

Surg.-Captain Hebeir, further cross-examined by Mr. Daly, to-day, said he did not seriously believe that accused ever instigated Mrs. Whittaker to commit abortion, nor did he seriously believe accused aided or abetted Mrs. Whittaker in procuring abortion, if abortion has in fact been procured. As far as he believed, he was on cordial terms with Dr. Lawrie. There was no friction between them except what happens between two men practising in the same place for ten years. He had written a special death certificate in connection with Mrs. Whittaker's death. He had written and asked Colonel Nevill for guard to protect him on the night of the 23rd December, as he was being harrassed by people coming into his house, and even into his compound, and did threaten the guard when it was sent, but did not threaten to shoot me". Witness was not prepared to answer the question that Dr. Lawrie with the information he had about the case in his possession had been more or less in his power. Dr. Lawrie could not utilize any knowledge not in possession to witness' material detriment, but if Dr. Lawrie chose to take a hostile view he might have made things uncomfortable for witness. He did not think he had any information which would make things uncomfortable for Dr. Lawrie. He may have had a statement made regarding a certain lady and Dr. Lawrie, but he destroyed it when he was turned from England.

The Court here interrupted by saying that before further questions were asked of this tendency, it would enquire into their relevancy.

Mr. Daly replied it was part of the defence to show collusion among three persons to defeat the ends of justice, and through them Mr. Templeton was placed in the dock. He maintained that there was arrangement made between Dr. Lawrie and witness that no one should hide what the other knew about each other. He meant to show the motive under section 7 of the Indian Evidence Act. Mr. Daly then put a question to witness which the court would not allow. Mr. Daly said he had information with him which would necessarily bring in a number of names. He did not wish to drag the other people in without good reason, and proposed to hand in a slip holding questions and affecting some people.

Mr. Lowndes objected to the slip being handed to his Honour without being read to the Court. He did not object to other people's names being mentioned.

Mr. Daly observed that the charge was the result of the conspiracy of which witness and Dr. Lawrie were members, and that there was motive for this combination. The question was then asked to witness "Was not the statement made by a certain lady expected to die in reference to the conduct of Dr. Lawrie towards her?"

The Court in a written order disallowed the question under section 161 of the Indian Evidence Act.

Witness was next asked whether Mrs Whittaker complained to him of attempted familiarity on Dr. Lawrie's part with her when she told him she would not approach Dr. Lawrie in her case. He replied: No. The Resident did not give witness any instructions in regard to the *post-mortem*. He and Dr. Lawrie were not bent upon a mutual plan of campaign in this case. There was no attempt on Mr. Templeton's part to prevent the *post-mortem*. He did not tell Mrs. McNamara, the nurse in attendance upon Mrs. Whittaker, that she had abortion. Miss Dr. Casse and himself had seen each other on most days since the beginning of the case, and she had called on his solicitor at his suggestion, and asked whether he had realized the gravity of his position by retaining the services of Mr. Norton. He replied he recognized the necessity of legal advice. From rumours he had heard there was nothing in Surgeon-Colonel Wolsley's report of the *post mortem* examination about the colour of the corpus tratium, which was essential to determine whether it may be false or not. Witness then described female tendencies shown by pregnancy.

Mr. Lowndes, about 4 o'clock, commenced re-examination of the witness, who said, in reply, he had no doubt about *fortus* having passed his subsequent treatment. One geese would in no way be consistent with anything else. Mrs. Whittaker did know of his friendship with the Templetons, in fact it was a matter commonly known in Hyderabad. His seven years' friendship with the Templetons was broken about December, 1895, in Mr. Templeton having complained about his professional attendance upon one of his children, but it was restored six weeks after his return from England by the instrumentality of Mr. Norton and Dr. Lawrie. Witness was then re-examined regarding accused's visits to him, and the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

BOMBAY RACES.

POONA, JAN. 11.

I learn from an authentic source that Bombay Races will take place at Bombay if there is plague or no plague.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

Several cases were discovered during Saturday and Sunday. Three new admissions were made on Saturday and Sunday. Five new cases occurred in the Sassoon Hospital. There were none to-day. In the city four new cases occurred and two deaths. All these cases are imported from Bombay.

Up to date from 2nd October, there were 87 cases with 51 deaths; and 19 cases are still in the hospital.

People are coming from Bombay in great numbers. There is not a proficient medical officer to detect, and many of them are going in the city, and the Cantonment authorities are better able to look after this.

BALLOONING IN BALUCHISTAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JACOBABAD, JAN. 10.

Mr. Park Van Tassell made a very successful balloon ascent and parachute descent from the Residency under the patronage and in the presence of Mr. Barnes, Agent to the Governor-General, and all the Baluchistan Strikers and Government Officials. The inflation of the "City of London" balloon commenced at 2-30 p.m. At 3 o'clock the signal was given by Lieutenant Bens by firing a gun. The 50 men who were holding the balloon set back, and the balloon rose very rapidly to an altitude of 5,000 feet, and seemed to remain stationary for a few minutes, when the professor cut loose from the balloon the silk parachute which, when he opened, it resembled a big rose, and the professor landed at a short distance from the starting point. The first to congratulate him were Mr. and Mrs. Barnes. It was a most wonderful surprise to all the Sirdars.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

LORD SANDHURST AT AHMEDNAGAR.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

AHMEDNAGAR, DEC. 11.

His Excellency the Governor arrived here by the Madras mail train, at 1-30 a.m., and slept in his carriage. He was accompanied by the Private and Military Secretaries; and the Hon'ble Mr. Spence; the Commissioner, C. D.; Mr. Joiner, the Superintending Engineer; and Mr. Dewey, the Traffic Superintendent.

At 9 a.m., his Excellency got out of his saloon, and the heads of different departments were presented to him by Mr. Charles, the Collector. Amongst these were: Colonel Garstin, the Officer Commanding the station; Mr. Pottinger, the Sanitary Engineer; Mr. Hasherley, the Executive Engineer; Mr. Kennedy, the present Inspector-General of Police; Captain Browning, the Cantonment Magistrate; Mr. Spence, the new District Superintendent of Police; Rao Bahadur P. V. Gupte, the 1st-Class Subordinate Judge; Mr. Edalji Rustomji, the vice-President of the Municipality; and Mr. Y. T. Mirikar, the vice-President of the District Local Board. Amongst those present to receive his Excellency were the Municipal Commissioners, including Khan Bahadur Nasarvanji Cursetji, the late president of the Municipality, and Khan Saheb Beramji Sorabjee Cardmaster, the Chairman of the Managing Committee Native Government officials, pleaders, and leading merchants.

After the presentation his Excellency was conducted by the Collector and the vice-President of the Municipality to the dais, specially erected at the Railway station, over which a seat was provided, with a British coat-of-Arms and a British flag flowing over it, for Lord Sandhurst. Immediately after his Excellency took his seat, Mr. Edalji Rustomji read an address, which was presented in a silver casket, a good specimen of Nagar silver artwork. The casket was intended, it is said, to be presented to his Excellency during his visit for the Horse Show before the famine.

His Excellency, in reply to the address, touched upon the following points. He thanked the Municipal Commissioners for the address and for the cordial manner in which they had welcomed him. He said that he intended to pay a visit to this place before in connection with the Horse Show, but that pressure of other more important work prevented him from doing so. He was glad that the Horse Show was said by the judges to have been a success. He hoped to visit Nagar at happier times than the present, since there are many things interesting here. He observed that, as usual, the Municipal address contained prayers for Government loans and Educational grants, but the Government have had to provide more urgent calls connected with the prevailing famine. He, however, said that he would be only too glad to assist education, but the present was not the time when Government could find funds for such a purpose, as the chief enemy to contend with was the famine. He was glad to observe that efforts were made to improve the water-supply of the station, and he wished the Municipality a success in the undertaking. He was pleased to hear that funds were raised for the relief of the famine-stricken people, and that a grain-shop was opened to sell food-grains at market value. He fully appreciated the movement, in which only private bodies can take part with good results. His Excellency added that a poor-house would be opened at an early date, or as soon as needed.

After his Excellency's speech flowers were presented to him, and during the presentation of the address he was photographed by Mr. Naisu Dewji, the well-known local photographer. The above ceremony being over, his Excellency left with the Collector and the Executive Engineer in a brake, provided by Captain Broom, of the Remount Depot, for Chas, a village about seven miles from the station, where a famine relief-work of breaking stone-metals has been started. His Excellency returns at about 11 a.m., and takes his breakfast at the Collector's bungalow, where he stays in the evening. It is said that his Excellency drives to the fort, and on his way receives flowers at Khan Bahadur Nasarvanji Cursetji's residence. At about 7 p.m., he meets the leading Native gentlemen at the Collector's bungalow to talk over local matters.

His Excellency leaves on the 12th instant, at 9-55 a.m., by rail, for Wambori, whence he goes to Rahuri by road, making a personal inspection of the district, its crops, and the famine relief-works, that have been started. From Rahuri he travels by rail to Yeola, and after-inspecting the famine camp and relief-works, his Excellency proceeds to Nasik.

FAMINE MEETING AT DHULIA.

DHULIA, JAN. 10.

An unprecedentedly large meeting of the Dhulia taluka was held under the presidentship of Mr. D. D. Deshpande, B.A., when the Famine Code was explained. An institution by name the Janapada Sabha was established to represent the Khandesh District.

THE BOMBAY BURYING GROUNDS.

A VERY SERIOUS DANGER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I feel sure the Bombay public must be grateful to you for the two excellent leaders which you recently wrote on the above subject; and if anything is to be done to ward off or minimise the very serious danger to public health, which is threatened by the present terrific state of the intra-mural Mussalman burying grounds, a strong agitation must be raised to put an immediate and early stop to it; an agitation which you and your contemporaries must strongly lead, and which the public must (and I am sure they will) as seriously support. The descriptions one constantly hears of the perfunctory and most unsatisfactory manner in which the Mussalman dead, even the victims of the plague, are being disposed of, are as harrowing as they are terrifying. Three and four bodies are just thrown into a grave hardly two or three feet deep and loosely covered over with earth. Many of the bodies lie just surface deep. None of these bodies are of course coffined in any way, a mere linen shroud is all that covers them. Often old graves—or rather new graves, for several have hardly been closed for two or four months—are opened up to receive the recently dead. The spaces in these cemeteries is of course strictly circumscribed. When the spots were originally selected for them nobody could ever have conceived the enormous increase of our city population in these later years. The terrible state of things, as above described, must necessarily follow, and if the plague mortality goes up as it is doing, it will be tenfold intensified. Under these circumstances the public generally is greatly alarmed, and considering the present state of the health of the city, very naturally so. It would be no exaggeration to describe the public here just now as *trementem pallentemque metu et trepidantem morte futura*. These pestiferous graveyards or charnel-spots offer a present danger and a fearful menace. They are the hot-beds and breeding-grounds of some still more mortal pestilence than the one our Bombay is now in the grip of. A very large majority of people here are trying hard to keep their heads in the presently unsatisfactorily disturbing conjuncture by the thought that if not the next hot-weather, then at least the monsoon will help to put a period to the bubonic plague. If this idea turns out to be a delusion what hope is there for us? Does it seem there is every probability of this delusion being realized, unless the question of these charnel-spots is at once taken into consideration and effectively dealt with? The opinion prevails amongst many medical gentlemen, that the coming rains will convert those reeking graveyards into the most pestilential plague spots. Even if the present bubonic plague is kept under by the strenuous efforts of our Health Department, the monsoons will regenerate it or bring on another pestilence of even greater virulence, the awful seeds of which are now being cast only surface deep in these terrible graveyards. It is believed that this was also the opinion of an eminent and sound a medical authority as the late Dr. Manser. It behoves you, therefore, to take up this most grave and important subject strenuously and so help to educate public opinion as to allow of its being thoroughly and effectively dealt with, and that without delay. I need not say that you will be doing a signal public service and earning the undying gratitude of the inhabitants of this city. No clap trap or merely sentimental ground should be allowed to sway in any way the manner and means of dealing with these graveyards. The situation is one, no doubt, both of present and prospective danger and trouble; but it must be boldly and firmly faced both by Government and by our Municipality. No half measures, for none such could be of much avail. The most thorough measures must be adopted, and if need be, they must be backed by the full authority of Government. These graveyards are a public nuisance and a scandal. They are undoubtedly are the sources of present danger, and of danger more fearfully fatal yet to come. They must be closed, and closed without delay. In such a serious case, delay would be infinitely dangerous. Not only closed, but to nip the mischief already germinating and threatening utter depopulation in this great city and great centre of this part of India. These grave yards must be filled in with disinfectants the most powerful that chemistry can devise and then built up and over with cement or thoroughly macadamized. That appears to be the only course open to the authorities,—to obliterate these fearsome plague spots, render them really harmless, and free the public mind from the horror and terror which at present possesses it, and unhinges it at the thought of the inconceivable fatality that these dreadfully overcrowded, ill-regulated, and noisome graveyards are keeping in store for us.—Yours, &c., Jan. 10. CIVIS.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CANNING.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander G. A. Rose, arrived in harbour yesterday evening, from Aden, which port she left on the 4th instant with the No. 1 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, consisting of 1 British officer, one staff sergeant, three native officers, 146 men rank and file, 18 women, 30 children and 16 followers, a detachment of the 13th Bombay Infantry consisting of 1 British officer, 2 native officers, 99 men, 67 women, 58 children and 114 followers and details, consisting of 1 woman and 2 children; European, 2 Commissariat clerks, 18, native details, 58 women, 5 children, and 18 followers. The following is the list of officers—Lieut C. W. Singer, R. E. Lieut O. R. Tonge, R. E. of the No. 1 Co. 2nd Sappers and Miners, and Lieut A. O. Leeds, 12th Bombay Infantry.

MORE PRANKS.

"There are many tales told of his wild pranks whilst resident at Melton. In one he caused a great sensation by a practical joke which cost him a lot of money. A well-known doctor belonging to the neighbourhood went some miles from Melton to attend a patient. Before entering the house of the sick man he tied the hack which he rode to a youth [illegible] the youngster was performing [illegible] effort procured a quantity of [illegible] and pulled to the horse's heels. [illegible] duly Lord Waterford [illegible] Hesse[illegible], which he spent [illegible] of Mesopotamia some days' [illegible] whering given the following [illegible] on a pack of four [illegible] a homeward bound, he [illegible]

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 25.

SCRATCH FOOTBALL TEAMS.

The recent daring manœuvre of Mr. N. L. Jackson in trying a fall with the Football Association ended most disastrously for the self-elected champion of amateurism. That one of its own vice-presidents and a member of its own Council should deliberately go out of his way in order to set the Association at defiance could not, as everyone on the side of law and order supposed, be tolerated for a single moment, and it is not at all surprising that Mr. Jackson has met with a nasty spill. For a good many years this gentleman was Mr. C. W. Alcock's right hand man at the Association offices, and both unquestionably did a vast amount of sound work on behalf of the winter game. We all know pretty well what Mr. Alcock has done for Surrey cricket, and most people are aware of the fact that to Mr. Jackson we are indebted for the organisation of that splendid team of football players—the Corinthian—a team capable of holding its own with any eleven that may be pitted against it. I have long been an admirer of the game they play, the swift, dashing, determined individual efforts seen when they occupy the football arena very frequently upsetting the methodical combination of professional teams. By keeping up the calibre of the teams and arranging a series of most attractive fixtures year by year for the Corinthians, Mrs. Jackson affords the public an opportunity of making comparisons between the amateur and the professional styles of play, besides which the presence of these smart young fellows from the universities relieves the monotony of a football season somewhat. But, however much we may admire their robust, hearty methods of play, it would never do to allow a strolling band of players to arrange fixtures just how and when they chose. Our sports of one kind and another are exploited quite sufficiently already without tolerating the growth of scratch teams, whether got together by a vice-president or anyone else. As is often the case, a good deal of extraneous matter has been introduced, doubtless with an idea of exciting compassion for the amateur, but it has not been made abundantly clear to the lay mind how the existence of amateurism in football has been threatened by the action of the Football Association in carrying out its own laws. We can give Mr. Jackson every credit for a deal of work on behalf of ornamental football, but the Association have a right to expect loyalty from its own officials, and to have adopted any other course than that which it would have been unworthy of itself. These scratch games may be all very well from an entertainment, or even from an educational point of view, but I do know that in arranging the Corinthians' matches the keenest of business principles is followed so far as "gates" are concerned. I trust I am as warm an admirer of a true amateur sportsman as anyone going, but this everlasting prating of its claims by one and another is getting decidedly tiresome.

ONE OF THE OLDEN TIME.

Perhaps it would be as well to leave our amateurs in their glory for a time awhile we gossip about one of the worthies of the beginning of the present century, the Marquis of Waterford. It may be remembered that a few weeks ago I touched upon his melancholy end in the hunting field, and promised to return to this rare character at an early date. Since then I have been looking up a few particulars, and from a most interesting account of his early escapades, written by "A. L. M." in an old volume of the "Sporting Mirror," I find this particular member of the Beresford family referred to as Henry De la Poer Beresford, K. P., third Marquis of Waterford and Baronet of Tyrone, Baron Beresford, County Cavan, and Baron De la Poer of Curraghmore, Waterford, and a baronet, and Baron Tyrone, of Haverfordwest, county Pembroke, in the Peerage of England. "Born on April 26, succeeded his father as third Marquis, July 16, 1826, and died March 28, 1859." As might have been expected from his subsequent doings, he was of a most lively disposition as a boy. Always in some scrape no were eager for mischief he was never tired of larking, and during his career at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, he gained great notoriety for many wild—nay, it may be said, reckless—deeds. He was the life and soul of the gay and thoughtless circle in which he moved, and it is needless to say he was the hero of some of the most wonderful feats ever accomplished in Ireland. One of the earliest escapades in which he was concerned was in the disappearance of the Eton School flogging block from that chamber of horrors—the library. It is recorded that the Marquis, with one or two boon companions, who had just left the famous school on the banks of Father Thames, entered the room by walking along the stone-ledge from one of the windows of the upper school, forced open the door, and, in spite of the resistance of the College watchman, carried off their prize in triumph. We believe that this celebrated flogging-block, of which more than one distinguished Englishman has a distinct recollection, is still in existance at Curraghmore, the home of the Beresford family, in Ireland."

DARE-DEVILRY.

Continuing the sketch, it it related that "whilst at Oxford he was most popular, and most enthusiastic in his avocations. He was a capital oarsman, rowing stroke in many boat races, and was in addition a first-rate horseman. When his University career was completed he adopted the course usually pursued by youths of high degree, and set out for a lengthened tour from England. His absence from his native land did not cool his rash and daring spirit, and more than once he came under the notice of the authorities. Whilst at Brussels he attempted to carry off the well-known 'Mannikin' (the queer but graceful little statuette which every visitor to the Belgian capital has to see), and when in Norway, while playing some harmless jokes on a peasant girl, he nearly met his death, his skull being severely fractured by a blow from a policeman's truncheon. Besides travelling half over Europe he visited America, where he spent some time Buffalo hunting, and he was not content until the African forests had echoed back the sound of his rifle, and many a 'king of the forest' was laid low. As a remembrance of his exploits in that country he brought home a lion, which remained at Curraghmore for some years. His escapades were not confined to the provinces and abroad, as in London he was constantly getting into hot water by wrenching off knockers, cutting signboards, and beating the watch, etc., etc. At Southampton it is said that he also astonished the natives one fine night by painting the lions which ornamented the Bargate red and blue." This appears to be rather a favourite practical joke by reckless young bloods, and it may be remembered that Lichfield and the surrounding district was scandalised some eight or nine years back by the tarring of the statue of Dr. Johnson from head to foot. This was popularly attributed to the "sports" belonging to the local troop of yeomanry then in training at the old city. Not so very long ago a celebrated statue of England's greatest naval commander was found ornamented by a "bowler" being placed rakishly on the bare head of our beloved Nelson.

IN THE HUNTING FIELD.

Although passionately fond of a joke, the Marquis of Waterford could settle down to serious sport as well as most men, and one of his greatest pleasures was in following the hounds, and as Melton was then the home of fox-hunting, it was only natural that he should enjoy many a wild gallop across the famous Leicestershire pastures. There he mixed with spirits just as wild as himself, names that have been handed down in sporting history, and will long be remembered. Amongst them was George Osbaldeston, popularly known as "The squire," Sir Harry Goodricke, Mr. Gillman, Captains Ross and Douglas, Dick Christian, Tom Olliver—"Black Tom" as he was styled—and many others too numerous to mention. The Marquis was enamoured of hunting, and was a really good man to ride to hounds. He was as bold as a lion, had a good seat, capital hands, but his head was not of the best. He lacked patience and coolness. When the Quorn Hounds were without a master, at the close of the season 1838-9, the Marquis of Waterford was pressed to take them, but he declined. In 1840, however, he established a small pack of staghounds at Melton, and always hunted them himself. In their first season, during the month of April, it is recorded that they hunted a stag a distance of 32 miles. A little time after this they took a hind in a cellar, after a first-rate run, and the people in the neighbourhood declared that the tap was taken out of a beer-barrel and the saved her life by "over-liquoring" the huntsmen and hounds. One day, when the hounds were running a drag, the Meltonians were amazed to see them passing through the principal streets, giving forth the melodious music for which they were remarkable. The huntsmen thought the run was to have ended at his lordship's stables, but the Marquis gave the youth, who was trailing the Master" the tip to go on through the town. Amongst other famous runs in which the Marquis took part was the famous "Porch" run. In this gallop Lambert, who then hunted Lord Lonsdale's hounds, killed his fox in the porch of Belvoir Castle, and declared that "I shall now die happy!"

MORE PRANKS.

"There are many tales told of his wild pranks whilst resident at Melton. In one he caused a great sensation by a practical joke which cost him a lot of money. A well-known doctor belonging to the neighbourhood went some miles from Melton to attend a patient. Before entering the house of the sick man he tied the hack which he rode to a youth to hold. While the youngster was performing this duty Lord Waterford procured a quantity of [illegible] and pulled to the horse's heels. [illegible] which he spent [illegible] of Mesopotamia some days' [illegible] whering given the following [illegible] on a pack of four [illegible] a homeward bound, he [illegible] couples of bloodhounds, which immediately set off in hot pursuit of the doctor and his steed. The horse naturally became frightened, and despite the strenuous endeavours of his master, galloped several miles along the road and crossed an extensive common, followed by the bloodhounds in full cry. The paint pot had a peculiar fascination for his lordship in many of his practical jokes. It is well-known that many a respectable Meltonian tradesmen went to bed of a night only to wake up next morning to discover that his shop front and shutters had been most gaudily decorated by the Marquis and some boon companions during the hours of darkness." And so I might ramble on indefinitely with stories of his practical jocking, for surely no sportsman ever relished them as he did. It may happen that I shall return to the Marquis and his escapades at a future date, but enough has been said in the present letter to amuse for half-an-hour, or so, any who care for the perusal.

THE FAMINE AND PESTILENCE IN THE MOFUSSIL.

THE SUFFERINGS OF BOMBAY FUGITIVES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 10.

Bombay is suffering from pestilence, but some of the towns and villages in the districts of Poona and Nassik to which I have paid a flying visit are suffering from the attack of the more dire enemy of famine. The worst of it is that this famine is brought about prematurely. The plague has struck terror into the hearts of the natives of Bombay, and in order to escape from its clutches, the poor people have fled, but in doing so have fallen from the frying pan into the fire. They have not only gone to face the most powerful and dreaded enemy which kills human beings by inches, but they have carried with them the germs of pestilence from Bombay to other places. If the germs find congenial soil for nourishment and growth, they may thrive, multiply and work havoc among the rural dwellers. The up-country stations are woefully backward in matters of sanitation.

During my short sojourn in Poona several cases of bubonic fever have come to my notice; and if the in-ward stream of people continues to flow copiously as it does now, the old capital of the Maharattas will have a bad time in store. The population of Poona is said to have increased by about fifty thousand people during the last two months. In the camp all the bungalows are filled, and where practicable tents are pitched either in the compound of the bungalows or on open ground for the accomodation of Bombay people. About twenty cases have already been reported in Poona, but people hide the fact and do not allow the real cause of death to come to the notice of the authorities. On Friday a fatal case happened at Gupta street; the victim being a Parsee, surnamed Mistry, who went there to participate in the wedding in the family of a gentleman, who is well-known as the manager of an extensive Abkari farm. He was a resident of Bombay, and when he went to Poona a few days previously he was apparently in excellent health. The increase in the population has raised the prices of grain and other articles of food. One very noticeable fact is that the immigrants to Poona mainly belong to the well-to-do and middle classes and not to the poor. I was told by a well-informed gentleman that the prices of rice known as *jesarsul*, which is the best stuff and used only by rich people, has considerably decreased in the villages which supply it to Bombay, this being because the consumption has greatly fallen off in Bombay owing to the exodus of the people. This in no way helps the poor people as they are not the consumers of this particular sort of rice, which they cannot afford to buy even if the prices are still further reduced.

The plague scare is not entirely responsible for the increase of the population here. Poona will shortly witness the celebration of the marriage of his Highness Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan. It was to be celebrated with great pomp and splendour, but the death from pneumonia of the niece of his Highness and daughter of the late Aga Mooraddin Shah, who was an accomplished lady, has cast a gloom over the family. The anticipation of the *tamasha* consequent upon the marriage has drawn a very large number of followers of his Highness to Poona. They have flocked in by hundreds and thousands. About twelve thousand Khojas have come from Zanzibar alone. So Poona is now full to overflowing, and if the disease which has already shown itself in the native town takes a virulent form, the calamity will be great, because to flee from Poona to a safe place will not be easy. Even Khandalla and Lonauli are crowded, and so is Matheran. But no place can be said to be safe from the danger, since people are liable to carry the germs from one place to the other.

The distress prevailing in Poona is comparatively insignificant when the situation in villages is considered. At several stations on the Dhond and Manmar Railway I met people who were quite destitute, who had no money to purchase a ticket, and who knew not where to go. Their tales were very painful. They had fled from Bombay to escape from the scourge, and owing to the high prices of grain which reigned in the village what little savings they possessed had become exhausted and they were penniless. For miles around the land is waste and crops have entirely failed.

At Deolali, the situation is not altogether unsatisfactory. Although the crops are bad, the scarcity is not keenly felt. A number of Parsees have made the sanitarium their resort. It is a charming station, the weather being cool and invigorating. One particularly noticeable feature was that some native barbers of Bombay have recently opened hair cutting saloons there. To the south of Deolali are the villages of Asvaly and hoti. Many Parsee visitors are to be found at these places, which are never resorted to by them in ordinary seasons. Igatpuri and Shapore are also crowded, and the result is that the prices of all sorts of articles have gone up. In this case, the villagers are not the loosers because they profit by the presence of the visitors amongst them. But at other places, where the rich and the poor have fled *en masse*, and where the stockof grain and other articles of food is scanty the villagers are in a sorryease. I was told at Igatpuri that thepangs of hunger were greatly felt by the poor people.

At Karjat the situation is critical. The crops having failed, the grain became so dear as to place it beyond the purse of the buyers. As if this was not a sufficiently great misfortune, these prices are enhanced by the arrival of fugitives, who come on foot or by bullock-carts. One woman was piteously crying for money to enable her to come to Bombay, while a Mahomedan who had begged money from the charitable people was asking admission into the station. But he was found to be suffering from the fever, and consequently the Railway authorities, taking into consideration the danger to the other passengers, wisely refused him admission. He was left to his fate, and his case was most pitiable. The poor man, if he had only known or thought of the cruel fate to which he was fleeing, would not have ventured to go out of Bombay. I saw many other people equally in need of relief and support. On the famine relief works they only obtain enough to keep them from starvation. There is no doubt that being unaccustomed to the work they willlook upon it with aversion, and ultimately they will have to return to Bombay.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.s.s. Caledonia, with the English Mails of the 1st instant, left Aden at 8 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m., on Friday next. She brings the following passengers:—

Allen, Mrs and Miss
Bate, Mr H S
Barrow, Mrs, child and infant
Butler, Mrs R J
Baldock, Mr E S
Burkitt, Mr T W
But-erwick, Capt and Mrs
Biggs, Mr H and Miss
Beatty, Miss T
Berri, Mr
Bradshaw, Mr Roscoe
Bilimdri, Mr J W
Binnie, Mr
Cowie, Mrs and 2 infants
Cuddeford, Mr T
Camilleo, Mrs
Christie, Miss
Crookshank, Lieut S D A
Corkhill, Mr and Mrs
Campbell, Mr
Cholmeley, Miss
Chisholm, Mr J
Cursey, Mr and Mrs E S
Dixon, Mr F J
Dames, Mr M L
Derring, Lieut Col, Mrs, child and infant
Dodd, Mr H
Evans, Capt C M and Mr G H
Edwards, Maj and Mrs
Esquis, Mr F
Fordyce, Mr
Forster, Mrs Alt
Gray, Capt and Mrs
Grigg, Lieut Col E G, Mrs and 3 daughters
Gouldsmith, Rev and Mrs
Gillett, Mrs
Gardner, Surg Capt T
Gwatkin, Mrs
Geddis, Mrs M
Head, Mrs
Harvey, Lt. W S G W
Hibbert, Mr and Mrs F B
Hallowes, Mrs F W and child
Hobday, Col and Miss
Hyde Cates, Mrs G E
Hay, Mr J
Hay, Mr
Hill, Mr
Hodgkinson, Mr
Hughes, Mrs C M
Irvine, Surg Capt
Johnstone, Mr M D
Jephson, Capt and Mrs
Jones, Mr Warren
Jacob, Mrs
Jeandal, Mr Joymandre
Khorry, Dr
Knight, Miss
Lane Capt and Mrs
Loaring, Lieut L B
Lethbridge, Mr and Mrs
Llewhellin, Miss
Lindsay, Miss
Ludlowes, Maj H F
Leonard, Mr
Mander, Mr and Mrs
Mackay, Lieut Col Stewat
Muir, Mr E N
Macdonald, Lt R H
Mequerry, Miss
Mitchell, Mr H
Miller, Mr
Mackenzie, Mr R A I
Mitchell, Mr J
Moore Mr J W
Nicholson, Mr H S
Nobelmeyer, Mr W
Page, Mr F S
Parrett, Mr and Mrs
Phillips, Mr H D
Pearce, Mr H C
Parry, Maj H
Pagot, Mr A M
Rendall, Mr A W
Ross, Mr
Rutherford, Mr W
Reynolds, Mr F
Robb, Mr and Mrs
Roberts, Mr R G J
Rivers, Mr
Smith, Mr J C
Smyth, Mr and Mrs C E
Shepherd, Mr A W
Smith, Rev, Mrs and child
Sprate, Col F
Scott, Mrs
Stoker, Mr
Sutton, Mr A M
Shoemaker, Mr M M
Thompson, Mr A
Turner, Mr C
Tatham, Dr
Thompson, Mr J Campbell
Telford, Mr and Mrs
Ulett, Mr
Wrigley, Mrs and 2 children
Weir, Mr
Wray Lieut-Col and Mrs
Windsor, Mr and Mrs F
Wilson, Miss E M
Wright, Mr F F
Wotler, Mr and Mrs
Zoel Zung Hamo, Babad ur
Goal, wife, and 2 sons.

Mr. Ruskin has written to the *Times* begging the editor to use all his influence in preventing one stone of the west front of Peterborough Cathedral from being touched until the matter of needful restoration has been fully considered by the most competent experts.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 10 a.m., on Sunday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Cases.	Deaths.
A Fort and Colaba	5	1
B Mandvie	7	4
C Bhuleshwar	21	9
D Girgaum	15	9
E Byculla	20	10
F Parel	5	1
G Mahim	10	0
Arthur Road Hospital	6	6
Parsee Hospital	0	5
Jain Hospital	0	0
St George's Hospital	0	0
Harbour	0	0
Found on Road	0	1
Total	83	40

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 10 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
A Ward, Fort and Colaba	5	2
B Ward, Mandvie	6	3
C Ward, Bhuleshwar	15	13
D Ward, Girgaum	9	8
E Ward, Byculla	33	15
F Ward, Parel	3	4
G Ward, Mahim	7	9
Arthur Road Hospital	6	1
Parsee Hospital	6	2
Jain Hospital	0	0
St. George's Hospital	0	0
Harbour	0	0
Total	78	57
Total to date	3,221	2,334

Surgeon-General Cleghorn, yesterday, visited Mandvie and other affected districts, with Dr. Weir. He inspected several chawls and expressed his surprise that in buildings so deficient in light, ventilation and other proper sanitary provision the mortality had not been infinitely greater. The population which had in great part fled from Mandvie has now returned, and in many places, the former overcrowding has been aggravated by an influx of people from Girgaum and other districts where the pest is rife.

The Surgeon-General with the Government of India met a number of medical men who have been specially active during the present visitation; Professor Haffkine being also present. They interchanged views as to the progress of the epidemic. Dr. Cleghorn expressed his entire approval of the measures taken to cleanse the city, and advised that they should be continued and supplemented as far as possible by arrangements analogous to those in cholera camps, to remove the dwellers in infected localities and thus prevent the spreading of the disease.

One of the most promising nurses in the European General Hospital, Miss Ellen Joyce, has succumbed to the prevailing fever. In company with Nurse Gudridge, she was in constant attendance on the late Surgeon-Major Manser. Nurse Joyce was attacked with the malady on Thursday morning, the day after Dr. Manser's death, and the symptoms took the same course as in his case. Slow fever and chill soon intervened, and then changed to a high temperature and pneumonia developed. From the beginning of the attack the unfortunate lady was alarmed and was conscious that she had caught the terrible disease. This impression, agitated here, and naturally militated against recovery. On the second day she was admitted into St. George's Hospital, where on examination the bubonic fever bacillus was discovered. She grew worse on Saturday, and her case was pronounced hopeless on Sunday. She died in the evening, at nine o'clock.

Inspector Flanagan, of the Bombay Mounted Police, is at present being treated in the St. George's Hospital. On Saturday night, the officer felt feverish, and showed signs of bubonic fever. On Sunday, his temperature became higher, and he was removed to the hospital from his residence, at Clare Road, Byculla. The total number of Europeans and Eurasians treated at the hospital to date has been seventeen. Of these six have recovered and been discharged cured, nine died, and two are being treated in the isolated ward.

Sulliman Mahomed, a policeman, doing duty in B Division, and residing at Kamatipoora, died of the disease at his house, at 3 o'clock, yesterday morning. At present, there are six policemen suffering from the fever, five in their houses and one in the Arthur Road Hospital.

The Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway intends to construct sheds, for the accommodation of the clerks of his department, in the railway yard, at Carnac Bunder. The opinion of the heads of the different departments have been invited on the subject.

For the accommodation of people who have gone from Bombay to reside at Thana and other places, the G. I. P. Railway authorities have commenced to run a special train leaving Bombay at 5h. 10 m., and halting at Musjid Bunder, Mazagon, Byculla, Dadar, and Sion stations. The G. I. P. Railway authorities have, for the convenience of their employees, residing out of Bombay, granted free first-class passes to their European employees, and free second-class passes to their native employees and their families. The Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway has submitted a proposal to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway to the effect that the one railway should grant free passes to the employees of the other, living, temporarily near stations along their respective lines of railway.

ANOTHER PARSEE PRAYER MEETING.

…eptember last year, …cing rise in the price …rely be inferred that …ized the opportunity of …s Mr. Troupe very aptly

…AT KARACHI.

…e outbreak is local, and …s dependent on local con… …orne out by the fact that …migrants have not taken the …g home in their several des… Why then should it for a mo… …hat the disease could be carried by …m of a sea voyage to Kurrachee. …r is that it has not been carried to …arisen there as it arose here. *There* …r years the soil has been sodden with …n ample supply of water from the … This supply was unfortunately laid …previous provision being made by pro… …for the removal of the consequent sur… …so Karachee, like Bombay from a …use, has become water logged. Remem… …hat last year Kurrachee had an unusually … rainfall which fell in an unusual manner. …gether with its ordinary marine atmosphere, …fact that it is a large grain emporium, leaves …to complete the identity of local conditions in …rachee and Bombay. There, too, it is the natives, … not the Europeans who are attacked, and I …n that the Civil Surgeon ascribes the outbreak to …d food-grain. And as his views in this regard …cord with my own I naturally consider him to be …a man of high discrimination; so much for the fact …that we stand face to face with the gravest of crisis. What are we to do? I have already indicated my …belief in the efficacy of lime-washing, and I think …I have shown valid grounds for our having wide …recourse to that expedient. I would remind you …that however great my limitation may be, I have yet …not come before you with empty hands in this …experience. I have given the concrete fact that some …six hundred men in the two local jails, both situated …in the midst of the scene of the liveliest activity of the …plague have yet escaped the scourge to a man. And …I have told you the steps taken for their safety. It …is surely a circumstance of striking significance at …the present grave juncture. Let then every nerve …be strained by the general public to follow an ex…ample which has proved so eminently satisfactory. …I say, the general public for it is altogether …impossible in such a crisis for a municipality or …even for a Government to save a community who …will not help to save themselves. Mr. James and …Dr. Weir have, for the last three months, been …putting forth heroic effort with no tangible result …yet apart from the limitations, of an executive are …great in the face of such phenomenal apathy on the …part of those, they are making their best efforts to …benefit.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

It is for those who have influence among the poor community to spare no pains in trying to induce every person to lime-wash his own abode. By this means more would be achieved in one day than the Municipal Executive could accomplish in several months. For the encouragement of those who would make such an effort, I may say that Mr. James, who has been diligently supervising the lime-washing of Kamatipura for the last fortnight, tells me he considers the evidence so far such as eminently to warrant the continued prosecution of the work. I have said that the dampness of the Bombay climate favours the development of the plague germs. Now the effect of lime-washing is to dry the atmosphere and to incorporate and destroy such organisms; and hence my frequent recommendation that every means of letting light and air into the grain stores and houses should concurrently be adopted, and I now think, on the same principle, road watering might with advantage be altogether suspended. It may be said that the exemption from plague of the peculiarly insanitary portion of Bushire is due to the fact that it is situated on loose conglomerate rock, in which the calcareous element is conspicuous, and built of stone of the same character. Another fact of importance is that the grain food of the inhabitants is barley, not millet. I would suggest as a rational division of work that the Municipal Executive should direct special attention to the frequent lime-washing of grain stores, that the Port Trust should, say at least once a month, see to the lime washing of its granaries, and that each individual of the general community …IN TO BE AVOIDED.

…nnection with the prisons, …at some time ago the con… …superintendent of the House …nd great difficulty in getting …e millet-grain—in …ed that he should be allowed …ice—a variety of rice grown …Presidency—for bajri. I was …h of this red rice and readily …e the jail instead of bajri. I re… …at as marking the beginning in my …sideration of the question of which …n had most to do with the origin and …e plague, Bombay. But before pro… …ther, it behoves me to remark that all …e said in regard to Mr. Mackenzie, and …ption of the Common Jail from plague, …applicable to Mr. Hall and the immu… …the Byculla Penitentiary. For the …e House of Correction stands on ground …wer than the site of the common prison …ma an enclosing wall, only 15 feet in height, …ve always entertained more apprehension as …continuance of its immunity than I have …in regard to the sister-institution. Now, as …question of the variety of grain which had …ost to do with the outbreak of plague in Bombay, …e are first struck with the almost complete immu… …ity of the European population, not only those re… …dent on Malabar and Cumballa Hills, but also those …living in Byculla, the Fort, and elsewhere. That …among the latter there is a susceptibility can be …doubt at all. It would seem then that wheat-eaters …enjoy exemption as such, for those Europeans resid…ing in Camatipoora to whom I have already alluded, …are surrounded with the keenest prevalence of the …disease, and yet are in common with us, free. It would …seem further that the exemption is not confined to …wheat-eaters, for as I have said natives residing in …Camatipoora and elsewhere, whose avocation is …identical with that of the immigrants from south…eastern Europe, are equally scatheless; and that …the natives in question usually belong to the Concan, …where rice is the staple grain-food of the people. …Rice, then, and wheat, cannot be associated with the …causation of plague. There remain the different sorts …of millet to consider, but I have so far been unable …to differentiate between the several varieties of …millet, as potentiate factors. It would seem, …however, that food-grains under the generic name …of millet have much to answer for in the catas…trophy which it is to record us. It is to be observed …that the disease mainly deals with the Hindoo ele…ment in the population, and of these the poorer …portion, such as must needs subsist on the cheaper …varieties of grain, and millet is the cheapest of all. …And, I am given to understand, though rice-…eaters constitute by far the largest number of the …Hindoo population, yet the plague prevailed most …amongst those who live on millet. But millet …storage may well be the chief maleficent factor with …which we have to deal as an agent from its con…sumption, as may have been gathered from what …I have already said in regard to the means of pro…pagation of the disease viz, that many of the germs …must be air borne.

CONFIRMATORY OPENION FROM THE HIMALAYAN SLOPES.

It is very interesting in this connection to hear the native opinion of the cause of plague in Almora, where it has not infrequently made its appearance. Mr. Troupe, of the Kausanie Tea Co., and who has resided in those parts for some thirty years, has kindly informed me that the natives there ascribe an outbreak to millet grain which has long been stored in the ground and then taken into the houses. Millets are the only grain cultivated in Almora. Mr. Troupe, from his own extensive observation, subscribes to the native view, and says during an epidemic of Mahamarri—the local name for the bubonic plague—the rats desert the houses most, as they have no market for their surplus stock of grain. "*Mahamarri* has been very uncommon in these districts of late years, which may be accounted for by a succession of bad seasons having cleared out all the stock, and thus there is none to get infected. Arguing from what he said above may it not be inferred that the Bombay outbreak may be traceable to the high rates prevalent for food-stuffs having *unearthed* old and infected stocks of grain?" That I was arriving at a similar conclusion before I heard from Mr. Troupe is attested by the fact that at my request the prisoners under my medical care in the two local jails have been supplied with a grain ration entirely composed of wheat and rice. Now, why should this method of consuming millet grain be discovered now in Bombay, and not some twenty years ago, when this Presidency likewise suffered from drought, and consequent scarcity of food-grain attended with high price. My answer is that the circumstances of this city of *then* and *now* are not identical. *Then* we had a concurrent slight rainfall in Bombay with the drought up-country; whereas, last year, we had a plentiful monsoon in Bombay and no rain to speak of in the up-country. *Then* Bombay was supplied entirely with water from the two small lakes—Vehar and Tulsi—but some five years ago, it received an enormous addition to its water-supply from the Tansa lake. Unfortunately, provision had not simultaneously been made in the shape of additional drainage for the carrying away of the increased sullage which was bound to result from the increased water-supply, and so Bombay has become water-logged to an extent, which may be imagined from the fact that Mr. James finds a difference of five million gallons per diem between the entrance and outflow. Bombay has thus at this juncture dampness due to its soakingly sodden soil, in addition to that normally belonging to its marine atmosphere, and this constitutes a wonderful difference between its condition and that of the thirsty and parched mofussil; and as moisture is an indispensable requisite for a nursery of low forms of life, such as disease germs, we can easily see that grain might evince malign potentiality here, which up-country would be harmless, and which removed back from this city to the place where it was grown, would again become innocuous. In fact, as a matter of fact, grain is now not a little drawn from Bombay for famine purposes in Nassick, without anything untoward attending its transfer. I am credibly informed that natives are well aware that the opening of grain pits is a means taught with the knife, and the grain of an old pit is therefore freely ventilated for a week before it is further handled by them.

ANSWERS TO OBJECTIONS.

It is contended, however, that inasmuch as plague germs have not here been found either in grain or its aerial environment, they cannot be there. But what about the cases of undoubted plague in which the microscope fails to detect the characteristic organism of the disease? We know that Dr. Dutt examined blood from a number of plague patients before he found the organism, and that similar failure has been since experienced by others. Is it contended that because the germ cannot be found in such instances that it is not there? Surely not, for this would argue that plague was not due to the organism. And since it is admitted that a person may exhibit all the clinical phenomena of plague, without yielding the specific organism to microscopic examination during life, it becomes premature to declare after failure in such search, that air or grain is devoid of plague germs merely because microscopic examination has failed to find them. I am, however, strongly inclined to believe, that an explanation of the difficulty lies in the probability that ordinarily innocent organisms in a damp atmosphere are capable of becoming imbued by exhalations from old and long barried grain, with pestilential potentiality, and that living animal tissue is the only sphere of their rank multiplication. Or it may be that after ingestion such grain has the effect of imbuing such organisms as are ordinarily in the body with poisonous properties. In this connection it is very interesting to note that the cholera bacillus is, morphologically, identical and indistinguishable in size, and contore fever germs which appear normally to inhabit the alimentary tract, yet how different in character! This would explain their sparseness outside an animal such as to defy detection, whilst the animal infected exhibited incalculable numbers. It would also give a very rational solution of the problem of the rise and subsidence of an epidemic of plague. This leads me to say that unless we put the stamping out of this present epidemic, such as I have indicated, or some other, it will persist amongst us until the local market is stocked with a supply of new grain. We must remember that though grain is primarily stored in the Port Trust granaries, it soon finds its way to private stores, of which it is very significant to notice that the sadly-stricken district of Bhuleshwar contains a vast number. The centre of early outbreak is Colaba, like Mandvie, the main centre, has grain stores. The disease remained confined to the immediate vicinity of these centres until the advent of cool weather; the strong sun being destructive of low forms of life, the plague germus perished before they could reach any great distance. We thus understand how it is that the disease is most active during the colder, as also during the cloudier days, and thus likewise perceive the widening area of infection when the sun's rays strike the earth with subdued force. And whilst Mandvie and Colaba are to be regarded as primary sources of infection, we must remember that all grain stores situated elsewhere are secondary centres, requiring similar treatment, and must not forget the point out that the first appear…

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

DR. COWASJI HORMUSJI presided at the adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation, held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday, when there were also present:—The Hon. Mr. Abdalla M. Dharamsi, Messrs. Ardaser Frazjil Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, George Cotton, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Khushalsihji, Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Ekappa Balaram, Messrs. H. G. Gell, Goolam Hoosein Alfana, W. R. Hamilton, H. I. B. Hargrave, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Charleston Hewett, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsedjee Kharsedjee Kama, Jaya Karadi Limgu, Kalkhosru Nasarwanjee Bahadurjee, Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Kallandas Keshowdas, K. M. Shroff, G. Lund, Veteriuary-Major J. Mills, Messrs. Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, O. V. Muller, Nanabhai Navrojee Katrak, Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon. Mr. Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Messrs. B. Phillips, Rahimtula Khairaz, G. W. Roughton, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, Vishalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, Commander G. Wilson, and Mr. Hajee Yoosof Hajee Esmail.

THE PETITION ABOUT THE PLAGUE.

Dr. Bhalchandra asked for priority for the consideration of the petition sent to the Corporation by many influential citizens of Bombay, remarking that it was a matter of great public importance and must be taken up before the budget estimates for the ensuing year were proceeded with.

Mr. George Cotton opposed the application, his opinion being that the Corporation should at once proceed with the consideration of the budget estimates. The recommendation of the petitioners being only to appoint three experts from Europe. The appointment would take up three or four months, by which time the plague would have disappeared, or would have been stamped out. All that the Corporation would do in the matter was to refer the petition to the Committee already appointed by the Corporation for the purpose of the reorganization of the Health Department.

Mr. Soondernath D. Khote thought the matter was of sufficient importance to be considered as an urgent question. The petition was very numerously and influentially subscribed to, and was entitled to a most respectful consideration.

Dr. Bhalchandra's application for priority was then put to vote and carried.

Dr. Bhalchandra then proposed that the petition (which has already been published in these columns) be referred to the Commissioner for report, and that if he thought it advisable or desirable, he might negotiate with the Bombay Government or the Secretary of State for the purpose of obtaining the services of a first-class engineer as consulting engineer for drainage, who should advise the Corporation on all subjects of Bombay drainage as it now stands, and of all drainage works still necessary and in contemplation. In support of the resolution, he said:

The petition from the public of Bombay, bearing as it does the signatures of representative gentlemen like Dr. Blaney, who is deservedly called the father of the Corporation, Mr. Chandhwarkar, Mr. N. V. Gokhale, Mr. T. J. Bennett, and others, deserves to be treated with due respect and requires the careful consideration of this Corporation. When it was before the Standing Committee, some members of that body were of opinion that in obedience to the standing orders of the Corporation, it should be referred to the Commissioner for report, and this was done by the Committee. The resolution was then received and in view of the excited and alarmed condition of the public mind at present owing to the prevalence of the fell pestilence which has invaded our beloved and beautiful city, and to which it has added before which it has added before Corporation at its first meeting as an urgent matter. The first meeting was almost entirely occupied in an abortive debate on the appointment of a "Vigilance Committee," and I did not wish to introduce such an important matter at the fag end of that meeting, as I was sure the discussion on the memorial would be a lengthy one. I believe this is the time and opportunity for the Corporation to demonstrate to the public that they are neither wanting in a sympathy, nor in action, and that they have not failed in their statuary duties towards them. We should restore tranquility of mind and regain their confidence by fulfilling their duties towards them by adopting the best means of dealing with the epidemic, of stamping it out and preventing its recurrence in the future. I regret very much to remark that the warning given by the Grant Medical College Committee has been unheeded by the appearance of the plague, was not heeded by the Corporation. Is is well-known that "Forewarned is forearmed." I trust, however, that this opportunity will not be thrown away, and the petition will not be treated with contempt at the hands of the Corporation, as the resolutions of that Society were accorded. Having expressed my general sympathy with the petition, I must say frankly that I do not highly endorse the statements in the petition that the in efficient sewerage system of Bombay is the cause of the present calamity. In the absence of conclusive evidence in favour of this view and in the face of expert opinion to the contrary, I am not prepared to believe that it is the primary cause. But I do believe that the condition of our drains has greatly assisted in its spread and considerably added to its force. I beg leave to say that the proposal of calling three experts from Europe does not meet with my well qualified approval. The past history of scientific experts and the experience we have gained in reagard to their work in connection with our drainage have neither been satisfactory nor encouraging. The effect of the costly visit of Mr. Latham and his very able but very learned essay will trust me not entirely lost upon the Corporation. The name of any scientific experts of the nature described in the petition are not mentioned in it, nor are they before the Corporation. I really wish to see the gentlemen suggested on some more capable. There is at present a committee of three scientific experts sitting in Bombay. We may have the best sanitary officer and sanitary engineer, I would not advise the Corporation to take a leap in the dark in this matter. Then let the idea in the air be caught, the Government be requested to appoint a commission to inquire into the subject, I need hardly say that the history of all the commission which have sat in Bombay, in connection with the drainage of Bombay shows that the recommendations made in that active, and the last one Dr. Hunter's commission, is credited with having perpetuated the mischief. Besides it is but fair that in a matter of such extreme importance to the health of the city and the well-being of the inhabitants, we should ascertain the opinion of our executive, and then adopt measures. I am sure the Commissioner will be only too glad to readily submit an early report embodying views on the subject suggesting the names of the most eminent experts. We shall then be in a better position as to the best means to be adopted. I would deprecate any hasty and ill-judged action on the part of the Corporation and having known from past experience that their action is always guided by wisdom, strong common sense, and calm judgment, I am sure they will do the same on this occasion. With these few observations, I beg to leave the proposition to the good sense of the meeting.

Mr. George Cotton seconded the propsion, remarking that the course proposed by Dr. Bhalchudra was a proper one under the circumstances. The petition was signed by a large number of influential citizens, and it deserved the best consideration at their hands. The best way of dealing with it was now properly suggested by Dr. Bhalchandra which was likely to produce most satisfactory results.

Mr. Vincent was very pleased to find that the Corporation now desired to consult better talents than what had already been at their disposal in Bombay in regard to the construction and supervision of their drainage. The petitioners laid great stress on the imperfect system of drainage, but, as the members knew, the Corporation was told that the plague had nothing to do with the drainage. Without wishing in any way to reflect on the scientific attainments of their Executive Engineer and the special Drainage Engineer, he might state that they were not experts, and were not at the top of the profession. They had never undertaken before any drainage works in a large town like Bombay. The Corporation would agree with him when he said that they must have an eminent engineer for consultation, who should stay in Bombay for five or six months, in order that he might see that the works were properly bugun and organized, and come on the next year to see that they were properly carried out.

Mr. H. S. Dikshit then moved the following amendment:—

That in view of the petition addressed to the Corporation by large numbers of the inhabitants of this city the Municipal Commissioner be requested to engage the services of a Sanitary Officer and a Sanitary Engineer, and that he be requested to invite applications for these posts by advertisement in six or more of the chief towns of Europe and ask him to obtain from the applicants the following:—(a) what qualifications they possess in the matter of sanitary science and such other testimonials as they may desire to submit and to state in rupees the monthly salary they will be willing to accept as full emoluments. The applications be opened on the 15th day from the date of the advertisement. That these advertisments be sent by telegram to such newspapers as the Municipal Commissioner may decide as the best channels for the purpose, and that a copy of the advertisement appear three times in a newspaper. That a Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi, Mr. Roughton, Mr. Cotton Mr. Hughes, Dr. Bhalchandra, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. Katrak, Dr. Viegas, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. Blaney, Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik Kashinath, and Mr. Khote be appointed to advise the Commissioner in selecting the most eligible applicants. The selection made by the Commissioner with the concurrence of the Committee to be final and to be considered binding on the Corporation. That the engagement of the officers selected do commence from the date they may leave Europe and continue for two years certain. That on the recommendations of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the outlay attendant on the engagement of the officer now proposed.

Mr. S. D. Khote, in seconding the amendment, said:—That if the petitioners were at the meeting of the Corporation they would say that Dr. Bhalchandra and Mr. Vincent were Daniels come to judgment—(laughter) and they would have condemned no doubt in very guarded language the present drainage system and thus supported the prayer of the petitioners. If, as Mr. Vincent said, their present Executive Officers were not first class Drainage Engineers, then he failed to see why this petition should be referred to those very men who were after all second class men. At that dismal juncture, when there was panic everywhere, compelled with the press and pen to implore henston for the furure but few words were necessary in seconding this amendment. The petition was of a representative character and had been signed by many respectable gentlemen and European firms such as Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co., and Smith Stanistreet and Co. It had come to them from the enlightened portion of their Community and therefore deserved them respectful consideration. Now what was it that the petitioner stated. They stated that the drainage was ineffectual. Let them see if that was not warranted by facts. Their whole drainage system had been a hapless one, and it was a matter of history how the late Mr. Mandlick delivered a series of lectures against it, when it was started, how the first engines put at the Love Grove Pumping station had to be sent off owing to the negligence of their executive, how a Committee of the Corporation not many years ago suspended the house-connection and how they recommended that the system of connections then in vogue should be made to undergo a radical change. It was also a matter of history that the medical men of Bombay had condemned the whole scheme in terms the most unmistakable and also that the *vox populi* had ascribed to the luckless system the new types of fever they had had in Bombay. Now this was the strongest possible condemnation of the sayatem and now that they saw that the people of Boubay had petitioned against it, it behoved them to do something in the direction of improving the present state of the health of the city. The perusal of Mr. Latham's magnificent essay leaves an impression on the mind of the reader that there was something wanting in their system. Mr. Acworth even stated that their system would not answer until they did something to remove the immense quantity of silt which found its way into the drains. As for the experts asked, they were not wanted for a holiday excursion, but what they asked was that they should remain here for two years. Examine the system, see where it was wanting and carry out themselves the improvements they might suggest, and see how these reforms worked. They would also serve another purpose. The popular mindjwas in a ferment of excitement and if those experts told them that their system was good, then the popular fears would be pacified and the question settled once for all. If they found it bad their recommendations would result in untold good in an improvement in the health of the city. Thus they would see that the money spent upon it would be money well spent.

Dr. N. N. Katrak, in support of the amendment, said that the city had reached a crisis, which threatened to ruin its prosperity nay affect its very existence as a great and imperial city. In that general ruin was involved, of course, the ruin of the Municipality. If on enquiry it would be found that the present state of affairs was in some measure due to causes which could have been prevented by the Municipality, the Corporation would of course come in for its due share of blame that would fall to the lot of the Municipality. But that was a matter which could not be considered at present and would be more sentimental than useful or practical. But what was more important and of far more serious consequence was that the duty of stamping out the desease and restoring the city to its normal condition mainly rested with the Municipality and by implication with the Corporation as one of the three authorities vested with the Municipal Government of the city. The plague had continued for upwards of four months and it still showed no tendency to abate; on the contrary it was evidently increasing. It had already killed thousands and many more were still in danger. It had driven away a substantial portion of the population, who had fled from the city for their very lives and thus caused disorganisation of society and dislocation of trade and business incidental to an exodus on such a large scale. The Municipality had spent over two lakhs for the plague and would have to spend many more and would incur a further loss through the almost certain deficit in its revenue due to that exodus. The loss to the city as a whole, was, of course, to be counted by crores. The people had become impatient as well they might, and there were symptoms of growing discontent at a loss of confidence in the Municipal Government of the city. All that showed that they were in the midst of a crisis that they were fast reaching consequences of which and that it was hopeless to expect to avert it by ordinary means at our disposal. It was therefore, very necessary. All false sense of delicacy and sentimentality, all formalities and technicalities ought to be set aside for the present and everyone of the citizens was bound to aid to the utmost of his power in stamping out the disease. The responsibility of the members of the Corporation was of course greater in as much as in their corporate capacity they were entrusted with the work of preserving the health of the city. It was true the Corporation has showed a due sense of their responsibility by voting from time to time all the money for the purpose required by the executive and by allowing an absolutely free hand to the executive. But on the whole the attitude of the Corporation had been one of onlookers; at least as such apparently they had been regarded by the executive. Beyond a message by the Municipal Commissioner in reply to the Hon. Mr. Mehtas proposition, in the beginning of October, *i. e.*, a week or so after the existence of the plague had been brought to the notice of the public, there was not a word from the executive formally before the Corporation as to the present and the future state of the plague and its consequences to the city and the Municipality it was really strange that at a time when the people of the city were flying for their very lives in such large numbers, when the plague was making such havoc and havoc in the city by killing people by hundreds daily and when the whole city was in a state of fearful anxiety and panic the Municipal records of the city were silent as the executive did not deem it their duty to keep the Corporation formally informed of what was passing in the city, not only that but the Corporation was still in the dark whether their Health Officer had made up his mind as to the diagnosis of the disease as there was still that unseemly haggling after the very naming of the disease All that clearly showed that though the respective attitudes of the executive and the Corporation might be considered correct, it could not be regarded as prudent or suited to the emergency. If the Corporation wanted to rise equal to the occasion they ought to shake off all conventionalities and boldly face the situation; and such a course, Dr. Katrak said, was suggested by the petitioners in the petition before them. At present it appeared to him that they were merely trifling with a very grave situation, because the measures hitherto adopted did not bear the stamp of a systematic and a well-thought-out plan. They were acting spasmodically now to give it up soon after for one of quite a contrary nature. It was flushing to the extent of deluge once now it was drying to the extent of starvation from water. In short they were groping in the dark and that at such a fearful cost to the city in man and money. And there did not appear any ray of hope of improvement in this affair if the present routine were continued. Twenty weeks were considered by the people a fairly good time to be allowed for a trial of what will stamp out the disease, the consequences of which were so disastrous. He therefore said that the Corporation ought to look somewhere else for help and there could be no better place to look for such help than some important cities in Europe and England. He hoped he would not be misunderstood. By supporting a suggestion to call for sanitary experts from outside, he did not mean to offend our Health Officer. He was simply recommending the adoption of a course which was generally followed every day in Bombay. For the present purpose, Bombay must be compared to a sick patient in a critical condition and our Health Officer to a family physician. It might be urged, and must be admitted, the family physician knew more of the peculiarities of the sick than an outsider. But in spite of that fact he asked if it was not a recognised practice to take in the aid and advice of a consultant or consultants. Not only that but he said in special instances the case was bodily given in sole charge of the consultant, the family physician undertaking to carry out simply his instructions. The recommendation was exactly on all fours with the above practice. In order to ascertain what was to be done to be taken where none was meant, and that all the parties concerned would leave aside all considerations of false delicacy or sentimentality and join in carrying out in its spirit the recommendation to which they gave their best support by the suppression. The rest of the proposition was a matter of detail and was capable of modification if the circumstances demanded. He said that no expenditure would be too great which would enable the Corporation to get rid of the plague. Since the recommendations made in the petition were from a very large number of respectable and intelligent citizens, which was a sufficient reason for the Corporation to adopt such a course. Rightly or wrongly there was an intense distrust among nearly the whole population of the present drainage and sewerage arratgement of the city, and until and unless they were assured on the authority of some competent, sanitary expert and sanitary engineer that the drainage was good, there was no chance of the people returning to the city or of the city working it successfully. Besides the silt nuisance had so far embarrassed the executive that it was necessary to look out for some other course such as the application of Shone system even to the gravitation system. Some other measure seemed to grapple with it. The recommendation about a scientific expert in Dr. Katrak's opinion, merely anticipated what would have been accepted shortly by the Corporation. Besides the steady increase in the mortality before the occurrence of the outbreak of plague did demand a fresh remedy and he hoped that the Corporation would not hesitate to adopt it.

Mr. Hamilton did not think that plague was due to drainage. As far as the streets were concerned there was no accumulation of filth in them. All their expert advisers recommended and approved of their drainage system, but the most important part of their system, which was the house-connections, was left to be dealt with by incompetent people.

The Hon. Mr. Wadia then moved the following amendment:—That the petition be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, and in the meantime the Commissioner in consultation with the Hon. Mr. Mehta, Dr. Balchandra, Mr. Cotton the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi, and Mr. Latham be requested to invite a committee consisting of four engineers, two bacteriologists, and two medical men, with the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi and Mr. Cotton to report the Corporation on the following subjects:—(a) how far the recommendations of Mr. Ballard Latham as to the separation of rain water from sewerage have been carried out? (*b*) what precautions and arrangements are necessary for the thorough flushing of drains? (*c*) what drains are unfit for the carrying of sewage? (*d*) to test the condition of the subsoil, particularly of the low-lying parts by means of test pits dug in various localities; (*e*) what effect had the block to the passage of sewage caused by the landslip at Love Grove, the heavy rains at the beginning and the want of rain in the last monsoon, on the health of the city; (*f*) to report if it is advisable to disturb the sullage during the course of visitations, and what precautions are necessary to prevent the contamination while this is being done; (*g*) and the present vent pipes efficacious in carrying away unhealthy gases from sewers; (*h*) the influence of the extra supply of water on the health of the city and the precautions necessary for the use of the Tansa water; (*i*) to report where it is to be let out to the poor; (*j*) are any alterations or additions necessary, and if so, what in the present bylaws and in the Act for regulating light, ventilation, and over-crowding of houses for the poor; (*k*) to report on such matters not touched upon, and which must serve to elucidate the origin, character, and progress of the plague. (*k*) That the Committee have full power to call for all papers and documents which may be necessary from the Municipal records, and that the assistance of the Special Drainage Engineer be placed at their disposal, he being requested to be good enough, as far as practicable, to carry out such requisition as they may make in regard to the ascertainment of the defects of the and the drainage works of the city. That upon the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation would be prepared from time to time to sanction payment of such sums as may be necessary for remunnerating the professional gentlemen on the Committee and for the expenses of carrying out tests and for the printing and preparation of plans in connection with the reports to be submitted to the Corporation. In support of his proposition Mr. Wadia said that the proposals and recommendations made by Mr. Balwin Latham had not been attended to, otherwise the present drainage system would not have proved a source of so many troubles. He referred to an article that appeared in the *Times of India* of that morning regarding the insanitary condition of a certain locality where plague germs were being sowed and propagated underground, and observed that it should be immediately attended to.

Veterinary-Surgeon Mills seconded the amendment.

Mr. Wadia pointed out that the amendment was out of order, Mr. Cotton was of the same opinion, but Dr. Katrak differed.

Mr. Wadia withdrew the amendment, intimating that he would bring it forward at a future meeting on a notice of motion.

The Municipal Commissioner, referring to a statement made by the petitioners in the third para. of the petition, said that it was opposed to facts to say that undrained districts were invaded but very slightly by the pestilence. Any member who would take the trouble to inquire of the Plague Engineer's office would be able to ascertain for himself that seventy-five per cent. of the cases had occurred in unsewered parts of the town. He was in favour of having an eminent consulting engineer appointed for a long period, but not for a short time only as was the case on a previous occasion.

It being past five o'clock, the debate on the question was adjourned till Thursday next.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Hon'ble C. C. Stevens has been reappointed Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction from borrowed funds of the Mandalay Canal, at an estimated cost of about thirty-two lakhs.

SANCTION has been accorded to the detailed survey of the projected Hurdwar-Dehra branch railway.

THE Budget will, we understand, be presented in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 18th March, the usual discussion taking place the week following.

LAST week's season report is much longer than usual, the numbers on relief work being shown in full detail. There are now in British India over one million persons on such works, or in receipt of gratuitous relief. Of these about one half are in the North-West Provinces and Oudh. In the Rajputana States 38,000 are being relieved; in Central India about 30,000, and in Burma about the same number.

THE statment which has appeared in general newspapers that in the Budget returns the customs dues are likely to show an increase, is singularly incorrect. There has been a falling off the amountst collected both on imports and exports. This amounted to between thirty and forty lakhs at the end of November, and the effect of the famine will be to make the deficit much larger by the end of March.

GOLD exports from India exceeded imports in November by five thousand ounces or two lakhs and-a-quarter. Silver imports, however, were ahead of exports by eighteen lakhs. With gold and silver combined the imports on the financial year up to the month named represent more than four and-a-half crores excess over exports. The respective value of the coins and bullion received during the month at the Calcutta and Bombay Mints was Rs. 13,74,378, and Rs. 13,19,690. Of the latter Rs. 1048,680 represent bullion received for British dollars coinage for the tenderers. The total amount coined was close upon ten lakhs.

MAHARAJA RAM SINGH, Commander-in-Chief in Kashmir, is to be presented with his K. C. B. at Jammu a few days hence. It was awarded in recognition of the sterling good work he has done in the reform and reorganisation of the Kashmir forces, the Imperial Service regiments having acquitted themselves gallantly in the fighting about Gilgit and in Chitral. The officers and men who won the Order of Merit during the campaign of 1894 will also be presented with their medals on the same occasion. Their numbers are fairly large, as the Indian Government were anxious to acknowledge the heroism of those who fought alongside the troops of the Regular Army.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed a letter to the local Government regarding the insanitary state of the town and suburbs, which, it considers, must be a source of danger and apprehension in face of what has occurred and is occurring in Bombay. The reforms indicated by the Medical Board are strongly advocated. It is urged that actions of two kinds are needed—one directed to the immediate cleaning of the city and keeping it clean, and the other to such permanent improvements as shall remove, to as large an extent as possible, the evils which have now been demonstrated to exist. The Chamber suggest a temporary increase in the sanitary establishment without delay, as famine-stricken persons not in a fit state to resist the disease may swell the floating population. The letter concludes with a statement that were the plague to obtain a hold upon Calcutta similar to that which it has obtained upon Bombay, the effect would be to produce such a scare as might entail a serious disorganisation of trade, and inflict upon India heavy loss and suffering.

THE new pattern helmet for the British soldier has not yet reached India, but there can be no doubt that if it is adopted and regiments are sent out with it, the feeling against the ugly head-gear will be very strong. Officers who have seen sketches of it in the illustrated papers and have noted the articles ridiculing it, have already made up their minds on the subject. The helmet certainly will not tend to make the men look smart, but a modicum of smartness might be sacrificed if the advantages otherwise obtained were very pronounced. This, however, does not seem to be the case, and it is difficult to understand why the home authorities have declared in favour of the new pattern. Solah pith is absolutely the best material out of which helmets can be made where troops have to endure tropical heat, and if there is to be any change in the headdress of the British garrison out here it should be in the direction of utilising this cheap and well known product.

THE Government of Madras has decided to print 2,000 copies of the new Famine Code and to distribute copies to the Collectors of all Districts, to the head of the various Administrative Departments of Government and to the four daily newspapers. The type will, however, be kept standing in view of further copies being required. The correction slips that may be issued hereafter will be distributed by the Superintendent, Government Press, according to a special list. The distribution of copies within each District will be made by the Collector according to a list published with the Government Order. Subordinate officers, such as P. W. D. Overseers, Revenue Inspectors, &c., who may be employed on relief operations will be supplied with reprints of the portions of the Code with which they are concerned, when occasion arises.

THE Queen's Christmas party at Osborne includes the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their children, Princess Beatrice and her children, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, and the Duchess of Albany and her children. Prince and Princess Christian, and Princess Victoria and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, will pay a visit to Osborne early in January, and the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria are expected on Saturday, the Queen's birthday. The Queen has invited Mr. Alfred Gilbert, R.A., to Osborne to spend Christmas, the invitation extending from December 21, until the 27th. Both the Queen and Princess Henry of Battenberg (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) are very desirous of seeing the monument that Mr. Gilbert is making of the Duke of Clarence, and the completion of that of Prince Henry of Battenberg.

THE Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. George Greville, C.M.G., now Consul-General at Budapest, to be Her Majesty's Minister Resident and Consul-General at Bangkok. Mr. Greville succeeds Mr. M. W. E. De Bunsen, C.B., who recently replaced Lord Gough at Washington. He was nominated an Attache in November, 1875, and after passing the necessary examination in the following year he went to the Embassy in Paris. In May, 1878, he was promoted to be Third Secretary, and in the following year was transferred to Buenos Ayres, where he was promoted to be Second Secretary. He was transferred to Lisbon in 1881, and subsequently went to Athens, Stockholm, and Pekin. In 1893 he became Secretary to the Legation at Rio de Janeiro, and three years later got his C.M.G.

THE Prime Minister and Lady Salisbury will have only a small family party at Hatfield House during the holidays, and it is understood (says the *Westminster Gazette*) that the intended county ball will not take place. Lady Salisbury is going next month to the Riviera to recruit her health, and she will reside till the end of April at La Bastide, the Prime Minister's villa on the coast near Beaulieu Mr. Balfour goes to Whittingham House, Haddingtonshire, for two or three weeks. The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire will have a family party at Chatsworth. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain spend Christmas at Birmingham; Lord and Lady Lansdowne at Bowood Park, Wiltshire; Sir Matthew and Lady White Ridley at Blagdon Hall, Northumberland; Sir Michael and Lady Hicks-Beach at Netheravon Manor, near Salisbury; Lord Cross at Eccle Riggs, his place in North Lancashire; Lord George Hamilton at Coates Castle, Sussex, with the Duchess Dowage of Abercorn; Mr. Goschen at his place in Sussex; Lord Balfour of Burleigh at Kennet Park, Clackmannan; and Lord Cadogen and Lord Ashbourne at Dublin. Mr. Walter Long has gone to Germany for a short time with his invalid daughter, and Mr. Chaplin is staying at Trentham Hall, Staffordshire, with the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland.

MANY are already engaged in making lists of the names of prominent men who will have honours bestowed upon them when Her Majesty celebrates the accomplishment of the longest reign on record in the history of this country. That is somewhat premature, says the *Granhic*, for probably the Queen has not yet herself given a thought to the matter. Nevertheless, the subject is worth considering, for the event is certain to be commemorated by the creation of many peerages. There are some who maintain that Lord Salisbury will be raised to a dukedom on this occasion, though it is not at all certain that he would accept the step if it were offerd to him. There are others who declare that the Queen will seize the opportunity to bestow titles upon men who have especially distinguished themselves in art, literature, science, manufactrue and commerce. Those who have made their mark in the last three should especially obtain Royal recognition, for the discoveries of science, the improvement of mechanism, and the increase in commercial activity must for ever rank amongst the most important item connected with the Victorian age. The railway interest and the [illegible] interests are sure to obtain recognition, [illegible] is generally taken for granted that [illegible] not be overlooked. Those who [illegible] not attempt to guess [illegible] destined to figure in the

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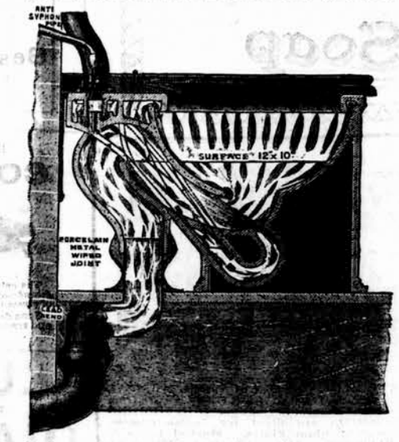

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"Sir,—My delight at the remarkable results produced by the use of your 'Harlene' impels me to testify to its efficacy. I had tried several other applications and had despaired of success, when I was advised to try yours. I have used three bottles, and, as a result, my hair is as plentiful as it was ten years ago. "G. COSTA,
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"Gentlemen,—I have tried your 'Harlene,' and find that there is none to equal it. I only regret that I did not try it years ago. "MISS PRESTON,
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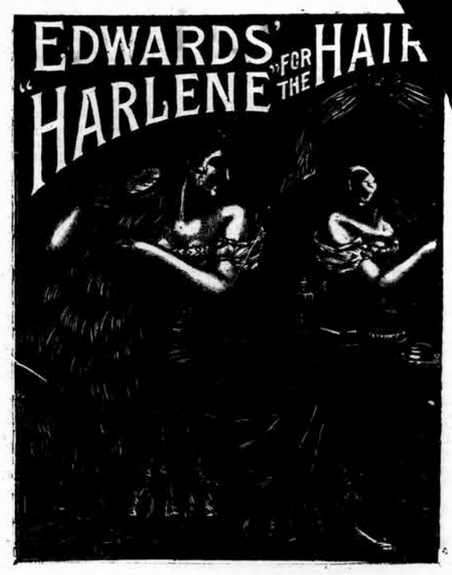

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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

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GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is, that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.

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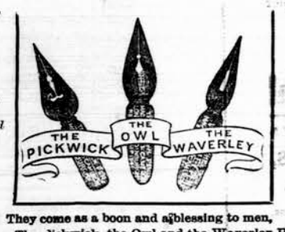

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Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,

27th November, 1896.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 6317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18297, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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...s into revolt when Gold becomes her object !"—*Shakespeare.*

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Requires no Brushing.
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KEEP THE BOX COVERED
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BLACK BUT BEAUTIFUL
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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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Claret Jugs, best Cut-glass E. P. Mounts, Rs. 40, 42, 46, 50, 55, 60, 80.

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Perfect health
for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the blush-rose attends the habitual use of
Pears'
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Neave's Food
"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
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"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
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In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

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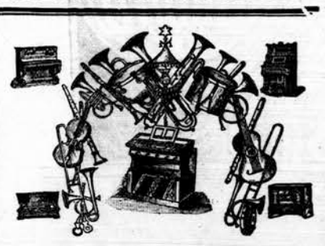
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